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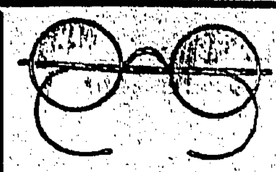

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No. 22,376 號陸拾柒百叁仟式萬式第 日壹拾月叁年午庚 · HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1930. 叁拜禮 日玖月肆年卅白九仟壹英 PRICE: $3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after APRIL 7TH, 1930, until Further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 2 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 12 A.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 26 P.M.	No. 28 P.M.
Kowloon..Dep.	6.35	8.00	8.24	9.05	10.00	12.10	1.18	2.32	3.20	4.30	5.40	7.35
Yaumati..Dep.	6.44	—	—	9.15	10.08	12.18	1.24	—	—	4.38	5.48	7.43
Shatin ...Dep	6.56	—	—	9.28	10.20	12.30	1.38	—	—	4.50	6.00	7.55
Taipo ...Dep	7.10	—	—	9.43	10.33	12.43	1.51	—	—	5.04	6.13	8.08
Taipo Markst.Dep.	7.15	—	—	9.43	10.37	12.47	1.55	—	—	5.08	6.17	8.12
Fanling..Dep.	7.25	—	—	10.00	10.47	12.57	2.05	—	—	5.18	6.27	8.22
Sheung-shui ...Dep.	7.30	—	9.01	10.05	10.52	1.02	2.10	3.11	—	5.23	6.32	8.26
Shum-chun ...Arr.	7.36	8.40	9.07	10.11	10.58	1.08	2.16	3.17	4.00	5.29	6.38	8.32
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.58	—	5.42	—	—	—	—	7.18	—	—	—

Sundays & Holidays only. Sundays & Holidays excepted.

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 15 A.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	3.25	—
Shumchun...Dep.	7.13	7.59	10.34	11.21	11.49	2.33	4.39	5.47	6.42	7.07
Sheungshui..Dep.	7.20	8.06	10.42	—	11.56	2.40	4.46	5.54	—	7.14
Fanling ...Dep.	7.25	8.10	10.47	—	12.00	2.44	4.50	5.58	—	—
TaipoMarket.Dep.	7.33	8.21	10.57	—	12.11	2.54	5.00	6.08	—	—
Taipo ...Dep.	7.40	8.28	11.01	—	12.16	3.00	5.04	6.13	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.53	8.39	11.14	—	12.30	3.13	5.17	6.26	—	—
Yaumati ...Dep.	8.06	8.51	11.26	—	12.42	3.27	5.29	6.38	—	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.12	8.57	11.32	12.01	12.48	3.33	5.35	6.44	7.22	7.49

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4.—Chicken Sea Pie
5.—Roast Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce
6.—Cold Game Pie, Combination Salad
7.—Browned Potatoes
8.—Boiled Potatoes
9.—Green Peas
10.—Mixed Fruit Jelly
11.—Fruit 12.—Tea 13.—Coffee

1930; A YEAR OF CONFERENCES.

BRITAIN BECOMES "CONFERENCE-MINDED."

TREMENDOUS SCOPE OF VARIOUS MISSIONS.

[UNITED PRESS.]

The year 1930 will probably become known in Great Britain's history as the year of conferences. There are no less than 12 conferences being held this year and the findings of three important missions being issued. Besides these parleys and reports a number of minor assemblies are scheduled.

Students of British government and politics state that this year's list of conferences and reports surpasses any previous total in numbers and scope. Political writers say Great Britain is becoming "conference-minded," thus adding another popular psychological phrase to the "air-minded" category.

British statesmen have been schooled in the belief that the proper way to legislate is first to gain authentic information of the situation. This attitude is believed to be responsible for the unusual number of diplomatic meetings.

The year 1930 was opened with active participation in the Hague and League of Nations conventions. Almost before delegates were seated around the discussion tables of these conferences the much heralded London Five Power naval parley began to deliberate about just what types of ships and in what amounts each country should build.

It is expected that the Simon Report on India will be issued during the first week of April to be followed by the India Conference. All of the Dominions will send representatives to this weighty congress as will the various states of India.

World-Church Conference.

In May the world church conference is to be held. More than 400 religious workers and many more unofficial representatives are expected to attend.

The second Colonial conference will open a three weeks session on June 23. It will be attended by one representative each from as many of the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories with which the Colonial office deals as is practicable. The work of this parley will fall under three main divisions, *viz*, colonial development, the administration of the scientific and technical services, and the problems of colonial administration in general.

In July the World Poultry Congress will draw more than 1,000 delegates to Great Britain. This meeting will be held during the same period expected to be used by miners and wool producers for annual assemblies. The report of the commission sent to East Africa is also expected to be issued during July or August.

A Breathing-Space.

September appears to be the only breathing spell in the year of dovetailing conferences. The month is a popular one for British vacationists and governmental officials, and newspaper reporters, and caterers are expected to take advantage of the conference recess.

On September 30, the Imperial conference, which was started in 1907 as the Colonial conference, will begin. It is announced that the Imperial Economic parley will be held simultaneously. These two sessions are expected to result in the general policy adopted by the British Empire, along specific lines.

Empire Free Trade.

Empire Free Trade is certain to be discussed, according to Government circles. The content of the actual agenda is not yet known but it is expected that Empire Free Trade, tariffs, dumping, interrelationship between dominions, control of wireless and international telephones, shipping and commerce in general will be some of the subjects considered by Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Great Britain.

The Lord D'Abernon report on Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay has already been issued. It is now being studied by the Foreign Office and Over-Seas Department of the Board of Trade. Definite action following suggestions made in the report is anticipated.

Minor conferences on wheat, labour, refrigeration and transportation, and reports on drinking and licensing have already been held. Political parties, social welfare groups, clubs and societies have likewise announced important 1930 meetings.

It is a matter of record that two of the early "theme songs," "Charmaine" and "Diane," have, up to the moment, passed the 1,000,000 mark in sales. "Charmaine" in "What Price Glory" and "Diane," in "Seventh Heaven," were written by Erno Rappee, musical director of the Roxy Theatre in New York. "So Dear To Me" is the "theme song" of "The Cock Eyed World," and it is predicted will surpass the other two in point of sales. It has an irresistible appeal, and is sung by Bobby Burns, whose crooning voice was heard in vaudeville and recently in "Vanities." "The Cock Eyed World," which is showing this week at the Queen's Theatre, features Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe, and Lily Damita.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(April 9.)

Hockey: Club *v.* Somersets, U.S.R.C. ground, 5.15 p.m.

Football:—Div. II.: Eastern *v.* University, Chinese "B" *v.* South China "B", South China "A" *v.* Chinese "A."

Lawn Tennis:—Open Singles: S. A. Rumjahn *v.* T. Honda.

Queen's Theatre: "Cockeyed World."

World Theatre: "Woman They Talk About."

Star Theatre: "Black Diamond Express."

Wan Wan Sen (Magician) Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Whiteway Circus, Praya East, 9.15 p.m.

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe *vid* Vancouver and *vid* Siberia (Empress of Russia), 10 a.m.

Thursday.
(April 10.)

Lawn Tennis:—E. C. Fincher *v.* M. W. Lo.

University Lecture on Architecture, 8.30 p.m.

Choir Concert Union Church, Kowloon, 8.45 p.m.

World Theatre: "Woman They Talk About."

Star Theatre: "Black Diamond Express.

Wan Wan Sen (Magician) Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Whiteway Circus, Praya East, 9.15 p.m.

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe *vid* Suez (Kashgar).

Friday.
(April 11.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Lammerts Auction, Property (129 Caine Road) Sales Rooms, 3 p.m.

Hockey: Club *v.* Somersets, King's Park, 5 p.m.

Lecture by Prof. C. A. M. Smith, M.S.C. "Modern Methods of Mensurement," Institute of Shipbuilders and Engineers, 5 p.m.

Dramatic Entertainment, St. Andrews Church Hall, Kowloon, 9 p.m.

R. B. Salisbury presents "Journey's End," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Whiteway Circus, Praya East, 9.15 p.m.

World Theatre: "The Awakening."

Star Theatre: "Black Diamond Express."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Saturday.
(April 12.)

Oxford and Cambridge Society, Annual Dinner.

R. B. Salisbury presents "Journey's End," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Cricket.—1st Div. League: I.R.C. *v.* C.C.C.; 2nd Div. Friendly: H.K.C.C. *v.* D.B.S.

Football.—Div. I.: Navy *v.* S. China, St. Joseph's *v.* Recreio, Chinese *v.* Kowloon, Club *v.* Police. Div. II.: Eastern *v.* Chinese "B," R.A.M.C. *v.* Ewo, S. China "B" *v.* University, Navy *v.* Chinese "A," Kowloon *v.* St. Joseph's, Recreio *v.* Somersets, S. China "A" *v.* R.A.

Boxing, City Hall, 9.15 p.m.

World Theatre: "The Awakening."

Star Theatre: "Black Diamond Express."

Whiteway Circus, Praya East, 9.15 p.m.

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Outward: Europe *vid* Marseilles (Malwa), 10.30 a.m.; Europe *vid* Siberia (Beltana), 6 p.m.

Sunday.
(April 13.)

Palm Sunday.

Sermon and Discussion "The Cross of Christ and Modern Life" preacher the Dean, St. John's Cathedral, 6.30 p.m.

Kwanti Steeplechase, 3 p.m.

Cricket:—Lugard Hall *v.* Indians, 11 a.m.

R. B. Salisbury presents "Journey's End," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 5 p.m.

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MOTOR NOTES.

Rules For Picnickers.

The Royal Automobile Club in an amendment to the Road Traffic Bill is attempting to save some of the old-time rights of motorists who draw off the highways for the harmless purpose of picnicking.

There is a clause in the Bill that makes it an offence for a car owner to take his car more than fifteen yards off the road. If this is carried picnicking, except in very few places, will be impossible. At present a policeman can move you on. Under the new rule he would be able to issue a summons.

The R.A.C., in an amendment to the clause, suggests that owners of land off the highway, such as local authorities and people who own parts of the foreshore, should if they wish to ban motorists apply to the Ministry of Transport for a permit to do so. They should then be made to put up a notice to this effect.

Reducing Accidents.

The idea is that many owners of land, especially foreshore, welcome motorists for the business they bring. Another clause in the Bill that will be discussed next week is that dealing with the proposed abolition of the speed limit.

In some quarters the view is held that if the speed limit is abolished it will lead to reckless driving and more accidents.

It is interesting in this connection to note that in Northern Ireland, since the abolition of the speed limit, the number of accidents has actually decreased. The figures are: 1928, 1,467; 1929, 1,417.

Traffic has increased to a large extent, so in comparison the reduction in the number of accidents is greater than the figures suggest.

It promises to be a great year for motor-cycling sport. In addition to the A. J. S. machine being built for an attack on the world's land speed record (now held by Germany) it is reported that three other machines are in preparation for attempts to re-establish our prestige.

Hazardous Event.

If possible, the attempts are to be made in England. This is highly desirable, and if Pendine Sands, Carmarthen, prove, after careful inspection, to be suitable for this hazardous event, we shall have motor-cyclists in their thousands descending on this little Welsh village. The matter needs close study by the Auto-Cycle Union. However much we might desire to see the attempt made in this country, the risks are so great that no rider should be allowed to take undue hazards.

An alternative venue for these attempts is Arpajon, in France, where there is one of the straightest and fastest stretches of road in the world.

In addition to this excitement the Tourist Trophy races in the Isle of Man in June promise to be more than usually interesting. Entries are likely to be received from South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Egypt, Singapore and Jamaica.

Our home riders will have to look to their laurels.

A Very Close Fit.

There is a revival in the car-buying season. During the next months many people will take delivery of their new cars. They will receive the usual warning from the manufacturer not to overdrive them for the first three or five hundred miles. Few car makers, however, take the trouble to explain the reason for this warning.

One reason is that the inexpensive modern motor-car is delivered to the buyer in an unfinished state. We cannot complain of this. If cars were thoroughly run in before delivery a considerable sum would have to be added to the purchase price. In the case of one highly expensive luxury car more than £200 is spent on each vehicle in testing and running-in.

When a car is brand new the bearings are a very close fit. Only a very thin film of oil is able to get between the friction surfaces. Thus if the engine is run at high speed for any distance the oil is insufficient to lubricate the bearings, and a seizure or, at any rate, a worn bearing results. Gradually the bearings loosen. If proper care is exercised even wear takes place, and they get their proper lubrication. This usually takes about 500 miles, though in some cases engines do not give of their best until they have been carefully handled for 1,000 miles.

To nurse an engine for so long a distance requires patience—but it certainly pays.

It might well be asked how, in view of the warnings issued by the makers, it is possible for them to test the maximum speed of the car before it is delivered to the owner.

Actually new cars under test are run at their maximum speed for only a few seconds. It must also be remembered that they are in charge of expert mechanics, who can tell in an instant if the engine is being taxed. While engines receive good treatment at the hands of testers, they often receive bad treatment at the hands of the drivers engaged to deliver them to agents or to the new owner.

The safety limit is more often than not exceeded on the way from the works.

It is a good plan when going to a factory to collect the new car to make sure of seeing a similar vehicle under construction. Any manufacturer will be only too glad to show you round the shops. Here you can see a replica of your new car in a naked condition and learn all you want about the works.

Apart from driving the new car leisurely on the road care must be taken not to accelerate rapidly in the garage before starting when the engine is stationary.

VACUUM-STANDARD MERGER.

OBJECTS OF AMALGAMATION.

After many months of negotiations the Vacuum Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York (hereafter referred to as the Vacuum Company and the New York Company) through their respective Boards of Directors, have agreed upon a basis for the merger of the properties of the two companies.

In general, the business of the New York Company in the United States is primarily in crude production, refining and marketing of gasoline and kerosene; the business of the Vacuum Company in the United States is primarily in the manufacture and marketing of high grade lubricating specialties for which it has established a world-wide reputation and market. The bulk of the business of the New York Company is in the United States; the bulk of the business of the Vacuum Company is in foreign countries.

Foreign Competition.

To maintain their position abroad against powerful foreign competitors, strongly entrenched as to crude supplies and refining and distributing facilities, the union of the complementary businesses of the New York and Vacuum companies and their resources is regarded as vitally important and directly promotive of American interests in business in such countries. The crude supply of the New York Company and its refining facilities for gasoline and kerosene will tend to protect and extend the marketing outlets which the Vacuum Company has established for those products.

Distributing Facilities.

The New York Company's distributing facilities are in process of expansion in response to another prevailing tendency. In this automobile age, each large oil company handling gasoline primarily, although formerly marketing its products in only a portion of the country, now seeks to extend its activities generally throughout the United States so as to get the most complete use of its overhead organization, of its standing with its customers and of its national advertising. For example, the New York Company originally confined its distributing facilities in this country to New York and New England where it had a great preponderance of the business. But at present there are now actively competing with each other in that territory, in addition to numerous local companies, not less than eleven separate and distinct major concerns each with widely developed distributing facilities in this territory and a number of them already having nationwide distribution for their products. In line with this tendency the New York Company has already in the last few years extended its distribution into the West and South-west. The Vacuum Company has for years had a nationwide reputation for its highly-specialized lubricants, which will be of advantage to the New York Company in further extending its marketing of gasoline.

The united company, in addition to the specialized lubricating products of the Vacuum Company, will market, it is estimated, about 9 per cent. of the petroleum products consumed in the United States, an amount comparable in volume with the business done by each of several of the larger of its numerous competitors. In foreign countries it will carry on the widespread and important business above described.

Provisions of the Contract.

The contract makes provision for uniting the assets of the Vacuum Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York, under the name "General Petroleum Corporation." To effect this end the name of the present Standard Oil Company of New York will be changed to "General Petroleum Corporation." The General Petroleum Corporation will have all the present assets of the Standard Oil Company of New York. The General Petroleum Corporation will also acquire all the assets of the Vacuum Oil Company, and will issue and deliver to each shareholder of the Vacuum Oil Company in exchange for these assets three (3) shares of the capital stock of General Petroleum Corporation for each share of Vacuum Oil Company stock surrendered to the Vacuum Oil Company for cancellation. The stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New York will receive new certificates in the name of the General Petroleum Corporation for their present shares.

The Board of Directors of the General Petroleum Corporation will, upon consummation of the contract, be composed of directors chosen in equal number from the present directorates of the Vacuum Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York, thus giving to those now conducting the business of each company an equal voice in the management.

Among the important assets of each of the present companies is the good-will attached to its name and the confidence of the public in its management and personnel. To preserve these assets there will be organized two subsidiary corporations of General Petroleum Corporation, to be known, respectively, as "Vacuum Oil Company, Inc." and "Standard Oil Company of New York, Inc.," in order that the present businesses of the respective companies may be carried on as in the past and under present management, thus preserving the values of the corporate names, trademarks and organizations of the two companies. The Vacuum customers can thus feel assured that the high-grade lubricants and all other distinctive Vacuum products will be manufactured and marketed in all the world's markets by and through Vacuum organizations with the management and personnel with which they are familiar, thereby ensuring that the distinctive Vacuum products will be available exactly as heretofore. The customers of the Standard Oil Company of New York can likewise feel assured that they will be dealing with the same management and personnel with which they are familiar in the marketing of the distinctive Standard Oil Company of New York products.

Transandine Motor-'bus Service.

Five passengers safely crossed the Andes in a motor-omnibus—the first of a service which will eventually join Santiago, the capital of Chilli, with Buenos Aires, 800 miles away across South America. The passengers alighted at Mendoza, in the Argentine, where they stayed the night, before continuing the journey to the Argentine capital. A company has been formed to establish the Transandine service, and an order has been placed in England for thirty-six motor-omnibuses of a specially comfortable type. Thus it will soon be possible to traverse by air, road or rail, a route which, until twenty years ago, was only passable in extreme hardship on a mule.

SAVING MONEY IN MOTORING.

AVOID SUDDEN STOPS.

MAINTAIN MODERATE MAXIMUM SPEED.

Judging by the general trend of the letters I have received during the last few months (says Mr. John Prioleau in the *Evening Standard*) the question of economy in running is exercising most owners new to the game more than anything else.

Everyone seems to want a general recipe for economy, but, as is the human way, one which will cost them nothing. They want to cut down the petrol and oil bills, but they have no sort of notion of giving up power and speed and liveliness. I wish I knew the right answer to that, but I am afraid there is none. You cannot drive any car fast and efficiently unless you give it all the fuel it needs. Moreover, if you cut down the supply of the latter, except in rare conditions, you make matters worse.

If you have been in the habit of cruising comfortably at say 40 miles an hour (do not be startled—it is an ability common to an astonishing number of cars of all powers to-day) at an average consumption of 25 miles to the gallon over long periods, you will gain nothing by fitting smaller jets or altering the carburettor setting in any way. For, unless you have the most improbable self-control, you will continue to try for that 40 miles an hour. You may still get it, with your parsimonious setting, but it will no longer be an easy speed.

The engine will want more "stoking," and more stoking invariably means more petrol-consumption.

Leave your carburettor alone, and, whenever it is convenient to do so, leave the throttle opening as small as possible. Keep that delightful acceleration for an occasional treat. The power to get away like a greased eel is the chief charm of a modern car, but it is not economical. Train yourself to stick to a moderate maximum speed.

Steadiness Will Pay.

For example, you can, in average country, get from place to place at the rate of 30 miles an hour without exceeding 40, and, with practice, you can keep the car's speed practically constant hour after hour. That is a most potent factor in fuel economy.

I have often proved the value of steady driving in my own car. She will go very fast indeed when asked, and if the engine is kept busy the consumption will work out at about 20 miles to the gallon. When I set myself a maximum speed of 40 miles an hour (instead of over 70) and a cruising speed of 35, I usually get from 26 to 28 miles to the gallon. That means that the brakes are often idle for miles at a time and that when they are wanted they are very gently used.

It is important to keep the temperature of the cooling water uniform. If you have a big thermo-siphon radiator and no means of controlling the heat you will get the most astonishing variations in temperature, which will mean sometimes an apparently inexplicable irregularity in consumption as well as performance. At this time of year radiator muffs and thermostats are very necessary, especially as most modern cars are overcooled eight months out of the twelve.

In the matter of tyres the same advice applies equally well. It is sudden braking and sudden acceleration, almost as much as high speeds, which do the damage. Inadequate inflation is a very expensive piece of carelessness, but in the end it costs no more than fast driving. This says a great deal for our tyres to-day, which are habitually run without enough air in them. Get into the way of starting off lazily and of stopping slowly. It pays over and over again.

So far as oil goes there is no safe way of economising. One reader, commenting on my advice to him to change the oil in the sump at least once in every 1,000 miles, says I am offering a counsel of perfection. So I am, for it is the only counsel worth accepting where lubrication is concerned. Let nobody persuade you to "economise" in oil. It is the road to ruin.

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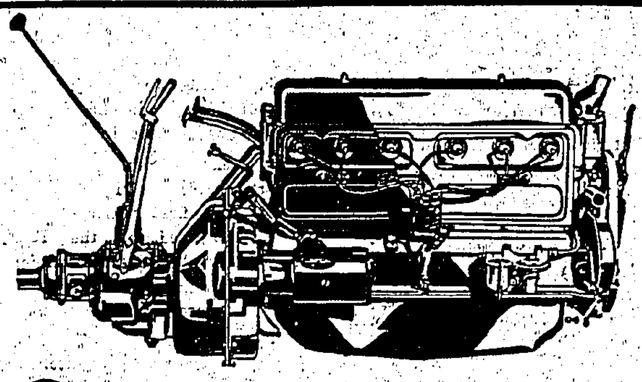

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MOTOR NOTES.

NANKING'S MOTORS.

THRILLS IN HIRED CARS.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Two years ago brightly polished horse carriages and even private rickshas were the order of the day in Nanking. To-day these erstwhile conveyances of the elite have been reduced to a mere plebian status. Why the change? None other reason than the fact that the automobiles, ever seeking and invading new territories, have once again proven their might.

Nanking was introduced to her first automobile when General Chiang Kai Shek brought up his Packard soon after the establishment of the National Capital here. It must be remembered that the Nanking streets were never planned for the convenience of such "monsters." The big Packard looked quite out of proportion in the narrow streets; and such a time it had among the slow traffic and at sharp corners.

Now, statistics from the Public Works Bureau of the Special Municipality shows that Nanking is the proud possessor of 1,359 machines. There are 614 private-owned automobiles and 523 hire cars, besides 175 motor trucks, 30 'buses and eight motor-cycles. The number is daily increasing. Since the completion of the 17-mile Chung San Road a year ago, hardly a day has passed without seeing the Shanghai-Nanking Railway unloading one or two or even more cars from Shanghai.

The 1,135 automobiles represent somes 20 makes. Ford leads with 220 cars, while Buick follows closely with 215. The third largest number is Dodge, 174; and fourth Chevrolet, 110. Some of the other makes are Studebaker, 62; Hupmobile, 59; Nash, 45; Overland, 39; Essex, 21; Renault, 15; Willys-Knight, 14; Chrysler, 14; Citroen, 14; Rugby, 14; Austin, 9; Morris, 9; Paige, 8; and Stewart, 2. General Chiang Kai Shek still claims the only Packard in Nanking; while Mayor Liu Chi Wen is the possessor of the only Auburn.

Very few Chinese drive their own cars. The American and the French Consuls are prominent among the foreigners who do their own driving. The writer has yet to see a woman driver, Chinese or foreign, in the Capital. Coaches and limousines are most popular in Nanking. Sedans are scarce; roadsters even more so. One misses the sight of the snappy roadsters so common in American cities. Nanking evidently is not yet ready for class. What the people here demand now is service.

The Car for Hire.

While the Capital boasts of some of the latest models in automobiles, its streets are also threaded by a large number of those cars which properly belong to the junk pile. The latter are all-in hire service. When one hires a car, he has to expect at least one or two breakdowns on the way. It is often amusing, if somewhat patience-exacting, to ride in one of them as it, panting and jerking, steaming and leaking, laboriously perfoms its task—loudly announcing its approach by squaking horn which is most ably assisted by rattling hood and fenders. It seems that cars no longer regarded decent in Shanghai (*Continued at foot of next column*).

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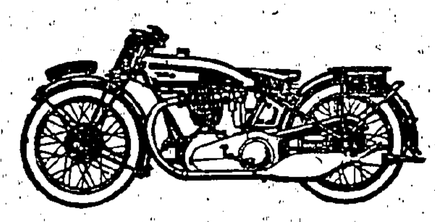

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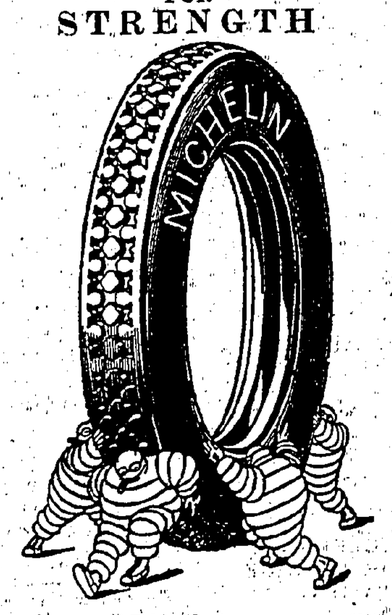

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HYMN OF EIGHT.

CARS THAT ARE DIFFERENT BUT YET ALIKE.

CHANGES OF 20 YEARS.

[By LAURENCE H. CADE.]

It is a feature of British cars that they possess individuality, and that, no matter how the design may be changed, no matter what improvements and developments may be introduced, there remains the atavistic trueness to type.

I noticed this particularly writes Mr. Laurence H. Cade in a London paper during the Veteran Motor-cycle Trial to Brighton. Ranged alongside each other on the promenade there were machines 20 years old and machines of to-day, which were born in the same stable, and which, though they differed greatly were yet alike.

One saw the relationship at a glance, and if one marvelled at the progress which had been made, one also marvelled at the retention of character and of individuality.

It is the same with cars. I have just tried out one of the new Hillman Straight Eights. There is something about it which is for ever Hillman, but it is not like any of the Hillmans which preceded it.

Distinctive.

Were I to say it was much better it would be an affront to cars which I respected in a yester-year, and yet I have a mind to say it.

At any rate, it was very different, pleasurably different. It had an "air" about it, an air of distinction and dignity.

I felt somehow as though I was particularly well dressed as I sat in it. It was the sort of car in which it seemed to be just a little outre to smoke a pipe—a cigar, yes—but not a pipe.

It seemed fit that my little dog, which accompanies me on most of my motoring tours, was a thoroughbred Sealyham.

What I mean to convey is that the Hillman Streight is a handsome and dignified road carriage, a well-dressed and very proud-looking car, a car which preserves its ancestral individualism but which is yet a type to itself.

The Hillman Streight was introduced last year. It came as a British gesture to the world, for it was obviously a car which was designed with a view to the requirements of overseas motoring.

Its advent caused no little surprise.

Here was an eight-cylinder high-brow car snowing what Britain could do in the matter of power splitting, at a price of £435.

It sounded too good to be true. But it was and is true.

A Safety Model.

The car I took out was a safety saloon, that is to say, it was fitted with Triplex safety glass, and employed Dewandre vacuum Servo brakes.

Its headlamps were of the dipping reflector type, and every control was easily to hand or to foot.

At all speeds I founs her smooth and immediately responsive to throttle control. Applying the brakes was like treading on velvet, and in traffic, well, if you want a demonstration of the flexibility which comes of power splitting, a Straight Eight is a revelation.

I did not have an opportunity of putting the car over any really bad roads. I just luxuriated in the Surrey Hills, travelling fast or in majestic moderation.

It was motoring at its best, with a delightfully easy wheel to add to the general comfort. I think I can say of the Hillman Streight that, in its class—if it has a class—it is one of the best value-for-money cars on the market.

The Unit.

The engine is an eight-cyclinder monobloc with a capacity of 2,620c.c., which calls for a £20 tax. It has overhead valves and a five-bearing crankshaft. Ignition is by water-proof coil.

The clutch is a single dry plate. On the large steering wheel one finds throttle and ignition hand controls, and mounted in the centre are the electric horn button and a switch controlling the headlight dimmers.

The gear level and the hand brake are on the right-hand side. It is a matter of personal taste as to which is the better side to place these controls.

I prefer them on the right-hand side, and I find them just where I would have them on the Hillman Streight.

Incidentally, I had my first joy ride in a Hillman Streight over the European Alps, so that there was no need for me to try her out on any really steep acclivities. I knew she was a good climber.

---

have all found their way here to the National Capital!

Besides the automobiles, Nanking has 525 horse carriages, 9,707 rickshas, 3,189 bicycles, 2,517 wheelbarrows and 514 wagons. Special mention must be accorded to the 609 little carts, which, though humble in nature, yet have undeniably been essential to the lives of the people here, because for ages they have been carrying water to them from the river supply outside the city.

CURRENCY INQUIRY.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF COMMITTEE

The Colonial Secretary informs us that the preliminary meeting of the Currency Committee was held on April 7, when details of the procedure to be followed by the Committee in the conduct of its inquiry were settled."

"The meeting was unanimously agreed in the opinion that no reason had hitherto appeared to show that the use by Hong Kong of a currency based on any other metallic standard of value than that prevailing in the neighbouring country of China would be anything but detrimental to the interests of the Colony."

While this view agrees with our own opinions on the subject, it seems somewhat strange that a Committee appointed to conduct an inquiry into a controversial subject should commence its labours by a declaration which prejudices the gold versus silver issue.

According to advertisement appearing elsewhere, the public are invited to submit written or verbal views to the Committee on the terms of reference, the first of which reads:—"Is the present currency the most advantageous for the purposes of the trade of this Colony." In the official statement from the Colonial Secretary we find the Committee's answer to this question before a single witness has been heard! Surely it is premature at this stage for the Committee to make any statement whatever beyond an expression of its willingness to hear all sides.

Knowing now that the Currency Committee is unanimously of opinion that any other metallic standard of currency than silver would be detrimental to the interests of the Colony, advocates of a gold standard are not likely to come forward very readily with arguments in support of their views. The position is analogous to a Licensing Board, composed of men unanimously opposed to the drink traffic, inviting the public to give evidence in favour of granting liquor-licences.

Meanwhile, what decision, if any, has the Committee come to in regard to admitting the Press when witnesses are giving evidence?

THE SILVER SCREEN.

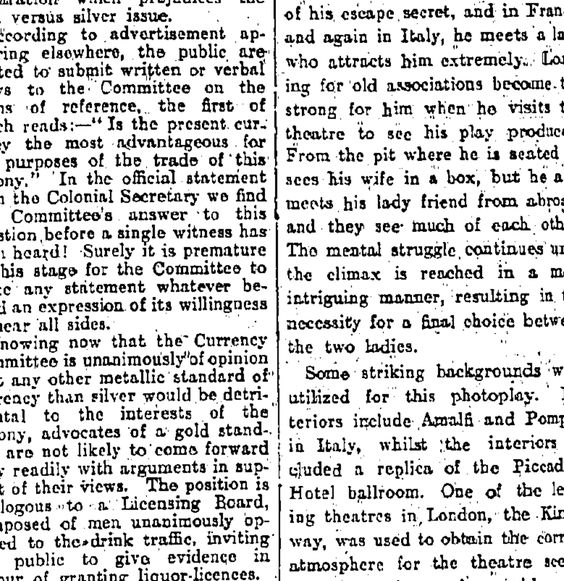
BRITISH PICTURE AT THE MAJESTIC.

The First National, British picture, founded on Collinson's Owen's novel "Zero," was presented at the Majestic Theatre, Kowloon, yesterday. Jack Raymond directed this picture from the scenario prepared by Lydia Hayward, the brilliant screen playwright, whilst the cast is a particularly strong one, including Fay Compton and Stewart Rome, supported by Joanne de Casalis, Sam Livesey, and Derinea Shirley.

The story deals with an author who is not satisfied with his home life. He writes a play just prior to leaving for the Continent, but the train in which he is travelling is wrecked in France, and the author is reported dead. The author decides to keep the news of his escape secret, and in France, and again in Italy, he meets a lady who attracts him extremely. Longing for old associations become too strong for him when he visits the theatre to see his play produced. From the pit where he is seated he sees his wife in a box, but he also meets his lady friend from abroad, and they see much of each other. The mental struggle continues until the climax is reached in a most intriguing manner, resulting in the necessity for a final choice between the two ladies.

Some striking backgrounds were utilized for this photoplay. Exteriors include Amalfi and Pompeii in Italy, whilst the interiors included a replica of the Piccadilly Hotel ballroom. One of the leading theatres in London, the Kingsway, was used to obtain the correct atmosphere for the theatre scene, and the train wreck provides one of the great thrills in the picture. "Zero" will be repeated again to-day.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

1.—Awkward person.
5.—Insect.
8.—To flog.
12.—Ireland.
13.—Sick.
14.—To and in.
15.—Decorous.
17.—Having a cargo.
19.—Colloquial: grand.
20.—Makes beer.
21.—To agitate.
23.—Plateau.
24.—Head covering.
26.—Coin.
28.—To bow.
31.—Conjunction.
32.—Conjunction.
33.—Pronoun.
34.—To fondle.
36.—Ship.
38.—Modern.
39.—A metal.
41.—Piece for one.
43.—Indian coins.
45.—Surfeits.
48.—Self-admiration.
50.—Irony.
51.—Level.
52.—In the past.
54.—Religious image.
55.—Anarchists.
56.—Smart saying.
57.—Bird's home.

Vertical.

1.—Jewels.
2.—In a row.
3.—Broadest.
3.—Performed genuflection.
5.—Seized with teeth.
6.—Spanish article.
7.—Old cloth measure.
8.—Falsifiers.
9.—Pertaining to S. American mts.
10.—To boil slowly.
11.—Brick carriers.
16.—Slender.
18.—To follow orders.
22.—A bird.
23.—Awards.
24.—Colloquial: a dance.
25.—Part of to be.
27.—Religious devotee.
29.—To be indebted to.
30.—Moisture.
35.—Put in cans.
36.—Mislaid.
37.—Girl's name.
38.—To observe.
40.—Showers.
42.—Dead language.
43.—To state.
44.—Part of church.
46.—Love god.
47.—Dispatched.
49.—Sweet potato.
50.—Drunkard.
53.—To depart.

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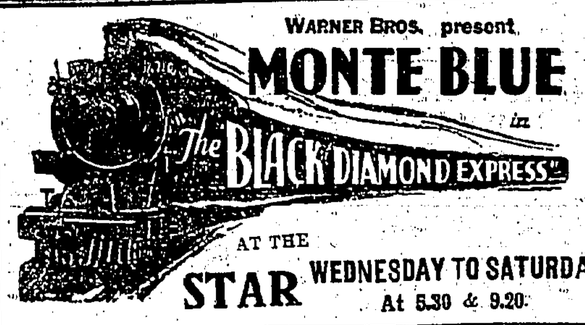

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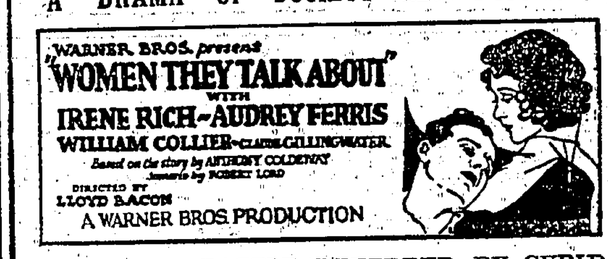

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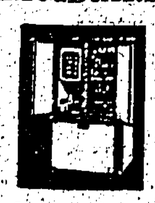

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CORRESPONDENCE.

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am greatly disappointed in "Shareholder." I had formed the opinion that he knew something about the rail-less trolley vehicle. Now, however, he says that he takes it for granted that tramcars could be conveniently altered to and used as trolley vehicles.

The passage of a camel through the eye of a needle, the adaptation of a locomotive to aeroplane work, and the conversion of the under-frame and truck of a tramcar to the chassis of a trolley vehicle are equally difficult tasks.—Yours, etc.,

L. C. BELLAMY,
General Manager.

Hong Kong, April 8.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Apropos the recent correspondence which has appeared in the Press and the remarks made by the Chairman at the annual meeting of the Tramway Company regarding trams *v.* 'buses, it is of interest to read what Lord Ashford said at the last general meeting of the Underground Railways, Ltd., recently:

"The total number of passengers carried by railway, tramway and omnibus amounted to 2,175 millions. The tramways carried 9 per cent.; the railways 18 per cent. and the 'buses 73 per cent. These figures bring out in forcible manner the predominance of the omnibus within your group of companies. If I look further afield at the whole of the traffic carried by local agencies in Greater London, I find that the omnibus share amounts to about 53 per cent. of the whole."

For many years, the Singapore Tramway Company was operated at a loss, and the unfortunate shareholders were at last compelled to reconstruct the policy, which included, first and foremost, the employment of experts in traffic management. The whole tramway system was scrapped, and 'buses and rail-less trams were placed on the roads, with the result that shareholders are now getting a dividend for the first time on their investment.

I understand the local tramway company have only a few more years before the royalty is increased by 25 per cent., and with receipts continually decreasing, the outlook is none too bright. Shareholders should petition the Board to bring out an expert, unprejudiced in traffic matters, to make a report as to the future policy, and not allow their interest to be jeopardized by a management which, judging by results, has shown itself to be incapable of progressive development.

At present there is serious apprehension among many of us that our interests are not being controlled to the best advantage.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

Hong Kong, April 8.

SHOULD ONE GO TO CHURCH?

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The clergy up at the Cathedral seem determined to commit suicide—figuratively, of course!

Worship, we are told, is a fundamental need of the human soul; man was created to glorify God. Very well, and since according to the Christian religion there are very severe penalties in store for those neglecting this fundamental duty, there is surely no room for argument—among Christians—as to what they should do when the urge to play conflicts with the desire to pray.

The clergy, however, seem quite anxious to make things easy for those who find that the hours fixed for public worship clash with their arrangements for sport. They are cordially invited to dump their gear outside the church door while they pop inside for "a spot" of theology. Everybody is welcome, and in any sort of "rig"—shorts, plus fours, flannels, or I suppose even a bath robe over a bathing-suit.

All this in order to induce men to meet what is described as a fundamental need—the task for which they were created. Are the clergy really serious, or do they realise that now the fear of hell-fire is removed, people do not feel the so-called fundamental need of worship, and so must be somehow tempted to put in a casual appearance at church? In other words, now that folks realise that they can walk without crutches, they prefer to do so.—Yours, etc.,

CURIOUS.

Hong Kong, April 8.

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PROSECUTION QUESTIONS SINGAPORE J.P.

DEFENDANT CLAIMS TO BE WORTH $50,000; STRAITS GAZETTE PRODUCED IN COURT.

MAGISTRATE SITS LATE BUT CASE AGAIN ADJOURNED.

DEFENCE CONDEMNS CHINESE REVENUE OFFICERS' EVIDENCE; LAWYER CALLS IT "A GARBLED STORY."

In spite of the fact that Mr. R. E. Lindsell sat up till 7 p.m. yesterday in an attempt to finish the case in which Mui Kwok Leong, a Singapore J.P. is charged on two counts of possession of opium and one of alleged attempt to export the drug, another adjournment was found necessary.

The defendant completed his evidence yesterday afternoon. Under cross-examination by Mr. Lloyd, he claimed that he was worth about $50,000, which figure included his tin-mining concessions. Mr. Lloyd produced a copy of the *Straits Government Gazette* and asked if defendant could explain why the letters J.P. did not appear after his name. Defendant thought that probably the present proceedings was responsible for that.

In his defence, Mr. Strellett pointed to the conflict of evidence between the Chinese Revenue Officers, describing it as merely concoctions calculated to conceal something. Mr. Strellett also drew attention to what he described as the "Kotewall *motif*" among the Chinese Revenue Officers, drawing attention to the fact that they appeared very anxious to draw in Mr. Kotewall's name in order to show the defendant in as bad a light as possible.

DEFENDANT TELLS WHAT HAPPENED ON MARCH 1.

Giving evidence, defendant stated that he and the coolies carrying the luggage proceeded to the Po Tak Wharf. He had used that wharf when his wife went to Singapore on January 16. On arriving at the wharf, a motor boat was engaged by the *fokis* of the Empress Hotel. The luggage was put down on the sea-wall. The slings were taken off and two of witness' pieces were already on the motor boat when C.R.O. 35, in uniform, came up and said to him, "Whose luggage is this?" He said, "This is mine!" "Open it for search," ordered the C.R.O., and witness replied, "Can it be exempted from search, I am a J.P. of Singapore."

In order to prove that he was one, witness took out several cards and picked out the card of the Hon. Mr. Kotewall and pointed out to the officer that he (witness) was described as a J.P. in Singapore. After looking at it, the C.R.O. returned the card to witness and said, "I can't read English," and asked for the luggage to be opened for inspection. Witness then said, "These large leather suitcases are not mine. They belong to my friend, Lam, who told me to carry them. They were brought to me this morning." C.R.O. 35 and other people were present and several other Chinese had gathered round. They tested the weight of the bigger bags by lifting them and pointed out that they were very heavy. Witness also went up and lifted up one of the big bags and was amazed to find that it was so heavy. He offered his keys to C.R.O. 35, having taken them out of the right-hand pocket of his coat where he usually kept his keys.

Wanted the Big Ones.

C.R.O. 35 then said, "I don't want to inspect the small ones, I want to see the big ones." Witness felt his pockets but did not feel the keys which had been handed to him that morning. He then said, "I have keys, but I don't know if I left them in the Hotel. Let me go back to look for them." He then went back to the Hotel. As far as he knew, nobody followed him. He went alone and went up-stairs by the lift and went into Room 77. Witness searched the place but could not find the keys. Continuing, witness stated that he did not attempt to use the telephone on the accountant's desk or in his own room. He saw the room boy on his return and the room had not yet been cleaned up at the time.

On returning to the wharf witness noticed that the crowd had increase. C.R.O. 9 was then there, although witness had not seen him on the first occasion. C.R.O. 9 did not speak to him on that occasion and was not in uniform. Later this officer asked to see the card which witness had produced to C.R.O. 35. Witness complied with the request but C.R.O. 9 also declared, "I can't read English. Do you think this is a search exemption card? Such a card would bear a photograph." Witness replied, "I did not claim exemption. I merely asked if search could be dispensed with. I am a J.P. of Singapore."

Defendant repeated to C.R.O. 9 what he had already said to C.R.O. 35, explaining that only the small baggage was his. He then produced the letter which he had from Lam Tin Yau that morning to prove his statement. After looking at it the C.R.O. said, "I can't read English," and returned it to him. Witness had then stated, "I will go back to the Hotel and will telephone to certain persons." No mention was made of Mr. Kotewall nor had defendant any intention to ring up Mr. Kotewall. Witness wanted to ring up Lam Tin Yau, as he was told that Lam was living on the Peak Road. Defendant went back to the Hotel accompanied by C.R.O. 23 who went upstairs together with him. Witness went into his room and the C.R.O. stood outside while he made a further search. Shortly after the room boy came in to help him look for the keys. He then tried to find Lam Tin Yau's name in the telephone directory as he remembered Lam had said he would be staying on the Peak Road. Witness said that there were a lot of Lams but not the name of Lam Tin Yau in the directory. He did not use the telephone at all. At no time did C.R.O. 23 enter the room. When witness walked out of his room C.R.O. 23 was walking towards him. Witness did not say to the Revenue Officer such words as "He is still in bed." Defendant went to the lavatory and the officer stood near by. Witness then went downstairs and met a European Revenue Officer and C.R.O. 35. They all returned to the wharf, where he noticed R.O. Ward had arrived.

"That's Opium."

In answer to R.O. Ward's inquiry, witness replied that the luggage was his, and pointed to the big cases and said that those were not his property. R.O. Ward asked for the keys and he told him that he had been to the Hotel twice but could not find the keys. R.O. Ward then "whipped out" his screw driver and broke open the back of one of the big bags. Witness was standing not far from him. He saw some white cloth in the bag and asked "What's that?" and R.O. Ward replied, "That's opium." He then said, "If I knew that it was opium, I would not have accepted the luggage. I am a Justice of the Peace of Singapore and would not do such a thing."

Continuing, witness said that they all went to the Imports and Exports Office. He protested, saying that the bags did not belong to him. He was taken to a room where he saw Mr. Grimmitt and was offered a seat. When he sat down he felt something hard and discovered the keys which were in his waistcoat pocket. Mr. Grimmitt took full particulars from him. Witness was later taken to another room and Mr. Grimmitt said to him, "I am going to search you." He asked for the keys. Witness took out his own keys from the right hand pocket of his coat and handed them to him. He was examining them when witness took out from his waistcoat the second bunch of keys and handed them over. Defendant then surrendered all papers which he had and also his money, which was returned to him.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Lloyd, witness said that 71 Club Street was his private address in Singapore, and 24 Market Street was his business address. Mr. Lloyd asked why certain letters were addressed to the defendant at 242 South Bridge Street and witness replied that that was the address at which he had started business. It was the address of the Sui Cheong firm.

Mr. Lloyd: When you said you were interested in mining and interested in a certain number of firms in some of which you held partnership interest, do you want to give the Court the impression that you are a man of substance in Singapore?

Mr. Lindsell: You are entitled to ask how much he is worth. (To defendant): How much are you worth?

Defendant: I should say about $50,000. This includes the value of my mining concessions.

A Firm That Failed.

Mr. Lloyd: Is the Sui Cheong firm still in existence?—The firm failed in 1927.

Do you know that Katz Bros., Ltd., in Singapore, the creditors of the Sui Cheong firm, have applied to the Court to adjudicate you personally bankrupt?—No?

Mr. Strellett: On what date was that, please?

Mr. Lloyd: March 21.

Mr. Lindsell (to defendant): Do you know if that is so?—No.

Mr. Strellett: He is not allowed to read even a newspaper at present.

Mr. Lindsell: Have you reason to believe that this firm have applied to make you bankrupt?—I have no reason to believe that.

Mr. Lindsell (to Mr. Lloyd): You are also entitled to ask him whether, since his arrest, he has seen anything in the newspapers to that effect.

Mr. Lloyd: I would have thought the notice which was addressed to him would have been brought to his notice.

Witness (to the Court): I have seen nothing of the sort. I am surprised to hear that. I retired from that firm in 1923 and the deed of sale was legally made.

Mr. Lloyd next asked whether it was a fact that witness was no longer employed by Nanyang Bros. He replied that he had no intimation to that effect. Mr. Lloyd then stated that he had been informed that a letter had been written to defendant dated February 25 terminating defendant's services as from March 1.

Mr. Lindsell: If, in fact, there is such a letter in existence, surely it can be produced, Mr. Lloyd?

Mr. Strellett explained that he had made inquiries and had been informed that as a measure of economy Nanyang's were doing away with their advisers and all the branches have been advised to that effect. There was no intention of aiming at the defendant. Both sides then agreed to leave the matter at that. The defendant, in answer to the Magistrate, intimated that his connection with Nanyang as adviser for the Malay districts meant $2,500 a year to him.

Mr. Lloyd next questioned defendant as to whether he was a member of the Committee of the Singapore Po Leung Kuk. Defendant said that he was a member when he left Singapore in December. Mr. Lloyd produced a copy of the *Straits Government Gazette*, in which it was stated that someone else had been nominated to fill he defendant's place, as the latter had "resigned."

(*Continued on Page* 12.)

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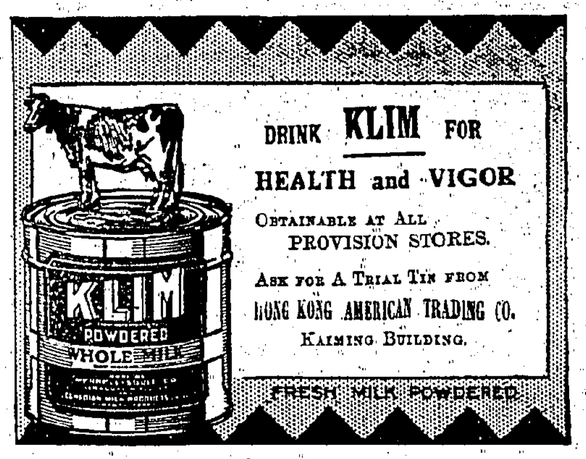

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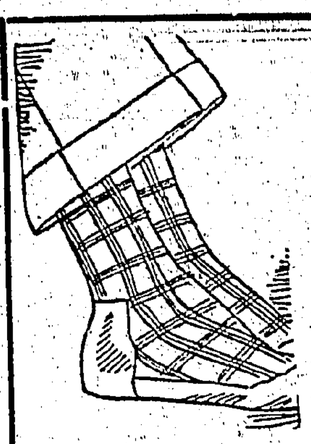

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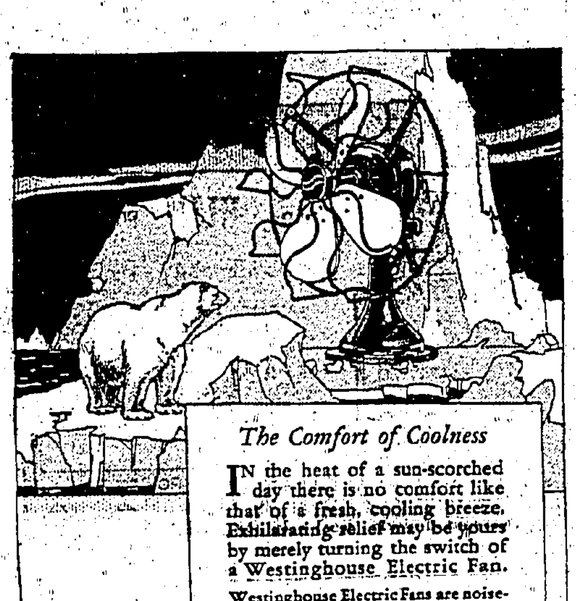

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IS ART ESSENTIAL TO MODERN LIFE?

EMOTIONAL REACTION BY ORDINARY MAN.

INTERESTING LECTURE AT THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY.

A very interesting lecture on "Artists place in Modern Life" was given by Mr. William Noise before the Faculty of Arts Association at the University last night. The speaker traced the history of art from Greek and Roman times to the present, and should the very important influence that it has had on the life of the different nations. He deplored the fact that Art had been to a certain extent placed in the background by the commercial tendency of modern life.

HISTORY OF DIFFERENT SCHOOLS.

The lecturer said in part:—

"Art" is a fascinating study,—a subject of absorbing interest. Its fascination is, I think, due very largely to its controversial nature. I suppose there are few subjects around which is centred so much controversy, or, upon which such widely differing ideas is held and taught by its leaders and teachers. There is no time this evening to devote to the examination of these differences in detail, but, I suggest we have only to compare the Conception of Art as it is expressed in the work of such artists as Epsten, Nicholson, Sickert, Fry and Nash, to name at random a few representatives of the advanced modernist school, with that expressed in the works of representative artists of the Traditional or Academical school, as Knight Sargent, Dicksee, and Collier, to realise how utterly opposed they are, and how difficult it is to reconcile such conflicting ideas upon the same subject. There are many breakaways from the Traditional or Academical school of thought, the more influential and better known being Impressionism, Post impressionism, Vorticism and Cubism. Both Vorticism and Cubism are now losing ground for most of the exponents and followers of these schools have modified their views so much as to leave them unclassified and unattached to any. The uncompromising and hostile attitude of the various schools of Art culture towards each other has reduced Art to Chaos.

In these days of hustle and keen competition for existence, the average person is much too occupied with his daily business to devote time to the study of Art. He expects the experts and the authoritative critics to separate the wheat from the chaff for him, to guide him, and to point out the things most worthy of his attention, and thus it is we find the Press fulfilling this function in their publications, by the critiques on Art matters. It is here the man in the street find himself in a maze of contradictory theories. Pictures and sculpture, which personally he may find lacking in refinement, or even intelligence, is praised by responsible and able critics as works of Art, whilst equally responsible critics repudiate them.

I do not intend to discuss the attitude of the general public towards Art, except, to say the public point of view is almost entirely ignored by the critics as being outside the pale of consideration. The bitter controversies between the authoritative critics and also the attitude of the public toward the sculptured "Rima" by Epsten, and the more recent controversies over the same artist's sculpture of "night and morning," will illustrate what I refer to. With all this muddle and chaos amongst artists themselves, can we wonder at the lack of general interest in Art by the layman?

Value of Art Culture.

The value of Art Culture in modern life is underestimated and misunderstood because it is not so readily perceived, and it does not produce money. Governments and public bodies, and those who hold the nations purse strings, prefer to see material results for the expenditure of money. Yet modern life would not be possible without the ennobling and uplifting influence of Art. It would crumble and decay. The place of Art in modern life is certainly a most important one, and worthy of more consideration than is generally given to it. It seems to me that until some semblance of order is brought out of the chaos of Art, and a less bitter and uncompromising attitude of the schools of art thought towards each other is brought about, Art will suffer. We ask why should there be those widely differing Conceptional of Art of modern time? Academical or Traditional Art has been built up upon precepts, and ideas, which have stood the test of centuries. Is there so tremendous a value in these modern views, that their importance to life is so great and warrants so much attention? I cannot agree that there is. I think we pay too much attention to the views of individual schools of art thought, we invest them with a greater importance than is their value to Art. It is right of course, that we should endeavour to apprehend new points of view or ideas, we should try to understand the theories from which they are evolved, or to discover the conditions of life responsible for forcing them into being. It is agreed that we must progress, and mould our ideas to the times in which we live, but, in doing so we must be careful to maintain a correct perspective of the whole realm of Art. The new view must be considered comprehensively, or we are in danger of losing sight of the "Essentials of Art."

The obvious question arises, "What are the essentials of Art? and how are they determined. These thoughts will carry us still further to a more comprehensive question. What is Art itself? Is it an essential part of life? What do we mean when we speak of Art? I shall try to answer these questions, and at the same time endeavour to explain why the widely differing views of it exist.

What is Art?

First of all then, "What is Art?" and is it an essential part of life? I do not propose to examine the many theories put forward by writers and thinkers or even artists as to "What is Art," for most, if not all of them are based upon such terms as Beauty,—Nature,—Truth to Nature,—Pleasure,—Joy, terms which are in themselves capable of many interpretations, and which have been the subject of argument from Plato to Ruskin, and Roger Fry of to-day, and little, if anything, gained. It would, in my opinion, so far as this talk is concerned, serve no purpose. I prefer to take a wider view, leaving the fine distinctions to more subtle intelligences to determine, and find an answer which, although it may still be very inadequate to fill the bill entirely, will best fit in with modern life. I find that answer in "Emotion." Art is Emotion, the deliberate communication of feelings. It has been said I forget by whom "That to pass from perception to intuitive expression is the artist's distinguishing gift, and I believe that to be true. It would not be difficult to give you many examples of this in great works of Art. Some years ago the catalogue of an important exhibition of Pictures by some advanced Modern Artists bore this inscription—"We no longer ask what does this represent, but what does it make us feel." This appears to me to sum up the essentials of Art, which are just these attributes in Pictures, Sculpture, Music, Literature, and Architecture, which move us profoundly, and which set up in some unexplainable manner the sympathetic reaction of our emotional self. Of course, this emotional reaction may be little or much, but we may be sure of this, that all great Art possesses that indefinable power to stir our emotions through the sense of sight or hearing, to joy or sadness, activity or repose. Rhythm, Colour, Design, Balance, Vision, are some of the attributes necessary in works of Art, but of all, Rhythm is the key—I do not say it is the most important of the essentials, but I do say, it is the one thing which must be present to complete the appeal. Art is emotion and emotion is its effect.

Greece and Rome.

Is it an essential part of modern life? The histories of the once great Empires of Greece and Rome furnishes us with the best possible example of the value of Art in life. The marvellous achievements of the early Greeks and Romans in Art and knowledge, their magnificent culture, and the architecture and sculpture, of unsurpassable beauty which they left behind, bears witness of the greatness their civilization had reached. The history of the decline of those great civilizations through luxurious and sensuous living and the debasement of their Art, which in the end led to the breaking up of those great Empires, and the almost utter extinction of their glorious Art, shows how closely interwoven Art was with life of these times. Little has been recorded of the periods of stagnation, centuries in duration, which followed, but the 14th century saw a renaissance, for a new Art had to be created.

The little which had survived the debacle of Greece and Rome could not be compared to that which had been lost, and few records remained. The three hundred years which covered the Renaissance from Giotto to Raphael, was the cradle and the grave of Art, as we understand it to-day, for since the death of Raphael, no Art has been produced—at least as far as the plastic arts are concerned—which has excelled the work of Leonarde da Vinci, Michael Angelo or Raphael. It is very doubtful whether it has been equalled. It is interesting to note the coming into being of the new Art, for modern Art may be said to start from "Giotto," for he was the first to break away from the rigid formulae with which Art at that time was bound up. He was the first Artist to endeavour to express life as he saw it around him—in his paintings we see the sky painted blue for the first time. It is in his works we see the first attempts—and excellent attempts many of them are—to portray living things in natural surroundings. Further on comes Fra Angelico, the first of the imaginative painters, the visionary, who carried still further the advance made by Giotto. And then comes Paolo Uccelli who was the first to apprehend perspective. It is in his famous picture, "The battle of San Remo" (in the National Gallery, London) we see for the first time an attempt to deal with foreshortened figures and pictorial perspective, and so, on to Leonarde da Vinci in whose pictures we see the first introduction of definite light and shade. And what a genius Leonarde was—artist, sculptor, engineer, mathematician, architect and musician—and supreme in all these things!

Michael Angelo.

Then the great Michael Angelo, Artist and Sculptor, bringing Art to its perfection as we have it in the Traditional school of modern times. Raphael, the youngest of them all, came when Art had reached its zenith; he had no new ground to break, no new ideas to spread; he had to maintain the standard already reached, which he did so splendidly. Raphael was a pupil of Perugino, who was one of the lesser masters contemporary with Leonarde da Vinci and Michael Angelo, and it is interesting to note the fact that Perugino was the first to specialise in commercialisation of Art. He was the first, so far as is known, to make a business of exporting his work to other countries. The whole story of Art of this period shows how inseparably Art was bound up with the life of the people, for it was confined almost entirely to religion, portraiture, and to the telling of stories.

Coming nearer to our own time I think we may say that the period which saw the French Revolution saw also a great change in Art, the fundamental difference being that previous to the French Revolution Art, although reflecting the life of the time, was essentially an aristocratic Art, created for Kings and Princes, for the free citizens and for the Church. It was produced by artists who were in sympathy with their public, and who produced what that public required. The public on their part, understood the Art produced for them.

The revolution was the destruction of privilege. "David" the revolutionary painter, who was at that time dominating French Art, was virtually a dictator of Art schools and teaching. He destroyed—at any rate in France—the traditions of painting so thoroughly, that the next generation found themselves without any traditions at all. They had not only to work for a new public who did not understand or care for Art, but they had to create an Art with which they endeavoured to interest their new patrons. That was the beginnings of the unrest and division between public and artist, and the breach has widened very considerably since, for from France has emanated nearly all the new theories and isms around which so much controversy centres, and so we come to our own times, when we find artists and public still at variance. The domestic arts, such as furniture making, wood carving, pottery, wrought iron work, etc., produced by craftsmen who were artists in their business, filled the gap for a time so that the rift was not so apparent, but our modern machine-making industrial civilization, intent upon material progress and mass production, is fast destroying this individual craftsmanship.

Modern Arts.

The place of Art in modern life is by the side of the Chemist and the Scientist, to utilise to the best advantage the georgeous and lovely colours and dyes they produce from such unlovely material, by the side of the manufacturer of textile fabrics, to enhance their beauty, by the design and pattern which shall be woven into or printed on them, by the side of the mass producer of furniture and pottery, and all the various articles of utility made for the use of the people, designing and making them beautiful, and by redeeming even the commonest and meanest of them from ugliness, by the ennobling and uplifting influence of Art. But the public is too occupied with the business of living, authorities too busy producing contestants for competition in the world's markets, to pay much attention to the cultural side of material progress, and meanwhile Art and Culture is struggling on, advancing but slowly, unable to keep pace with the rapid advance of industrial and scientific production, so that much is produced which should be beautiful, and refined, but which through lack of cultural knowledge is debased and made vulgar and florid. The chaos of Art, and the quarrels between the schools over things that do not matter is responsible in a large measure for the slow dissemination of essential art knowledge. Finally, I will, very briefly, endeavour to explain why these differences exist.

Since life cannot stand still, and since Art is a reflection of life, it is inevitable that some change should come. The rush and bustle of modern life has produced men who cannot be content to stand apart and view life as a passing pageant, to be content to represent what they see as it has always been represented; they want and feel that they must be part of life itself, that not only the peaceful and the placid or the beautiful aspects of life exist around him, but, the squalor the horrors, and terrors, the rush and crush of daily life, and these also demand reflection in the Art of their time. How to do it? The traditional canons and rules are insufficient, and cannot be made to fit the modern conditions, and so we have the following groups of Artists coming into being.

Impressionists.

Impressionism originally was a breakaway from the convention of painting things as they were supposed to be, that is, painting things not as they are *actually* seen but as the Artists *knew* they were.

The Impressionist insists on painting things not as they really are, but as they really look under the conditions in which he sees them. He imitates nature not as a whole, but as she presents herself to his eye in the form of light, shadow or tone. Then after a time these ideas were mastered to a great extent; they were found by many to be unsatisfying and so there sprang up Post Impressionism. "Expressionist" is sometimes used to denote this school, and is I think a much better name, for they believe and practice that art is not achieved in copying or in the idealization of nature, or any aspect of nature but of the expression and communication of the artist's emotion. The difference is a very subtle one, and is best summed up like this. *The Impressionist*, is painting vision, that is, how he sees nature. *The Post Impressionist or Expressionist* is painting emotion, that is, how he feels about what he sees.

Vorticists are a section that insist on Art as a science. As the name implies they accept the principle that nothing is stationary—that everything is a state of flux as it were—and that it is scientifically wrong to paint life as static when it is kinetic—and so they proceed to express life by painting things all moving. Thus we see pictures of blurred portraits, distorted and unrecognisable. This school is fast dying out. It could not express anything intelligibly.

Cubism.—This still lingers with us, but as an expression of life by painting it is fast dying out. In essence it aimed at reducing all forms of life, and inanimate objects to the simplest form. The leaving out of everything which was not essential to adequately describe it. Thus in expressing parts of the human body, arms, legs, head, etc., the contours were so simplified as to become mere geometrical figures. To carry the principle to its logical conclusion meant the elimination of nearly all curves, and reducing the object to its cubical capacity. As a means of expressing life it exists very feebly, but is used very largely, and is fulfilling its proper function in designs on textiles, etc. Jass patterns are an adaptation of Cubism.

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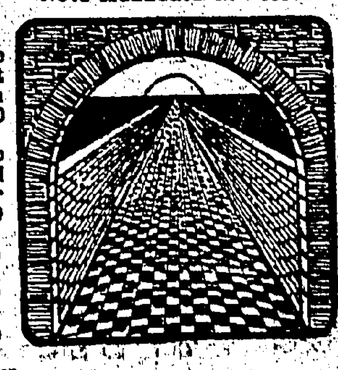

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FATHER AND SON AT LAW.

AN ASSIGNMENT AND MORTGAGE SEQUEL.

OMISSION TO INSPECT TITLE DEEDS.

FATHER'S RIGHTS UPHELD.

A written judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) at the Supreme Court yesterday, when he held that a plaintiff had a right to house property which was alleged to have been illegally mortgaged by plaintiff's son.

At the hearing of the action, Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin conducted the case for the plaintiff, Li Po Kwai, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., appeared for the first defendant, Tsang Chuen. The second defendant (plaintiff's son) had not been served with the writ of summons, his whereabouts not being known.

Plaintiff's case was that he assigned the property in question to himself, under another name, and his son, by which he did not intend to confer any beneficial rights on the latter. It was alleged that the son possessed himself of the knowledge that an assignment had been made, and mortgaged the property to the first defendant for $25,000.

His Lordship held that if the first defendant or his solicitors, before the mortgage was executed, had asked for the production of the title deeds, they would have found that the second defendant was not in possession of them, and if they had then gone to the plaintiff as the person who had the deeds, they would have discovered the true position.

TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff is a merchant residing in Hong Kong, and alleges in his statement of claim that on and for some time prior to March 9, 1917, he was the Crown lessee of certain premises in Victoria known as 18 and 20 Wing Kut Street. These premises are hereafter referred to as "the property in question."

By deed of assignment dated March 9, 1917, the plaintiff, under the name of Li Hung Cheung, *alias* Li Po Kwai, transferred the property in question to himself, under another *alias* of Li Kan, and the second defendant, who is his second son, as joint tenants, in professed consideration of the payment of a sum of $16,000 by the assignees to the plaintiff. He alleges—and on this point the plaintiff was not cross-examined—that the second defendant was not aware, at the time, of the execution of the Deed of Assignment; and he further states that in fact no consideration was received by him in respect of the transfer.

The Statement of Claim goes on to allege that by this assignment the plaintiff never intended to confer any beneficial interest in the property in question upon the second defendant and that he retained complete control and possession of such property.

On March 7, 1929, the second defendant, although he was aware, according to the allegations of the plaintiff, that he had no beneficial interest in the property in question, wrongfully mortgaged one equal undivided moiety thereof to the first defendant, who is a partner in, and acted as the nominee of, the Kam Chuen Bank, of 105, Queen's Road Central, to secure repayment of a sum of $25,000 and interest thereon. Though the advance of this amount is put in issue in the statement of claim, it was admitted at the hearing before me that the advance had in fact been made by the first defendant.

The case for the plaintiff is that the evidence disclosed a resulting trust in his favour which postponed the legal estate conferred by the mortgage on the first defendant to the equitable interest of the plaintiff; and the plaintiff claims a declaration that he is entitled to the property in question free from the mortgage to the first defendant and to an order directing the latter to reassign this property to the plaintiff.

It is clearly established by authority that, where property is transferred by a parent to himself and a child, the presumption is that it is intended to be an advancement; but this presumption may be rebutted by evidence, shewing that a different object was intended. Where the parent has died before the question comes to be decided, the evidence must obviously be of a purely circumstantial nature, and must be contemporaneous with the transaction. But where he is alive, then his evidence as to intention is admissible. It may be open to objection, more or less serious, but it is given upon oath and should not be rejected unless doubt is entertained of his good faith or of the reliability of his recollection. (See "Devoy *v.* Devoy" 26 L.J. Ch. p.290; "Worthington *v.* Curtis" 1 C.D. p.419).

Marking Out the Properties.

The plaintiff is a Chinese gentleman of standing in the community and no question has been raised as to his financial position. He stated, in the course of his evidence, that he became possessed of the property in question and three other houses when his father's estate was divided; and that he dealt with these premises by deeds of assignment dated March 9, 1917. The property in question he assigned to himself as Li Kan and to the second defendant, and the other houses he assigned to himself as Li Kan and to his third and fourth sons, respectively; and in each deed there was a statement that a named amount passed as the consideration for the assignment. This amount, according to the plaintiff, represented the value attached to each of the properties upon the division of his father's estate, but he swore that in fact nothing was paid under any of the assignments. The plaintiff stated in the course of his examination-in-chief:—"My object in putting these properties in the joint name of myself and my three sons was to mark out the properties so that in case of my death the properties might be handed to them later on—that they might succeed to the properties if they behaved well during my lifetime. If they behaved ill, I had the right to cancel the assignments. I had no intention of conferring any right in these properties on the second defendant." Then in cross-examination he said:—"I intended to mark out the property so that it might go to my son at my death if he behaved properly, but not automatically. If he did not behave properly, I thought I had the right to cancel the assignment. If he behaved properly, I would not have allowed the assignment to operate. I would have left my property by will. According to Chinese custom there is a custom of marking out property in this way. It was not marked out so that my executors might hand the deeds to the son mentioned. My will would have distributed my estate. . . . It is a Chinese custom to mark out the properties to show that I have such a son." On re-examination, the plaintiff explicitly declared that by the assignment on March 9, 1917, he did not intend to vest any interest in the second defendant, either during his life or after his death.

I have already dealt with the reception of the evidence of a living assignor as to his intention at the date of the assignment, but the case for the plaintiff does not only rest on such evidence. There is alleged, on his behalf, a course of conduct and adherence to a clear attitude toward this assignment which, it is argued, strongly supports his evidence as to intention at the time of the assignment (see "Gooch *v.* Gooch," 62 L.T. at p.387).

It is proved that the second defendant knew nothing of the assignment at the date it was made, that the plaintiff kept in his own possession the deeds relating to the property in question, and that he collected all rents and paid all outgoings in connection with the premises.

Further, a lease was made of the property in question for five Chinese years on October 11, 1927, and the lessors purported to be Li Kan and the second defendant. Apparently the second defendant knew nothing of this lease, and in any case the plaintiff signed his name and openly claimed the right to do so because the second defendant was his son and had no right or title to the property leased. Whatever may be said as to the validity of the claim made by the plaintiff, as to the right to sign his son's name, it would appear that his *conduct in doing so is consistent* with the attitude he maintained all through, that the property in question was his, and that the second defendant had no interest in it.

Then an advertisement was inserted by the plaintiff in a Chinese paper on March 4, 1930, and kept in for a week, which warned persons against transactions with plaintiff's sons or nephews. He says that it was inserted because a short time previously a broker had stated to him that it was being said that plaintiff wished to raise money on the property in question, and plaintiff's explanation is that he wanted to caution persons intending to lend money to his sons or nephews. Knowledge of this advertisement has not been brought home to the first defendant and is in no sense evidence against him, but it is submitted on behalf of the plaintiff that it is relevant as showing that his conduct up to a few days before the mortgage to first defendant of second defendant's share in the property in question on March 7, 1929, was consistent with what he alleges to have been his intention at the time of the assignment of March 9, 1917.

Finally when on March 11, 1929, four days after the date of the said mortgage, the first defendant's solicitors wrote to the plaintiff asking for the loan of the title deeds relating to the property in question to make attested copies thereof, the plaintiff at once went to his solicitors and consulted them, with the result that the latter wrote on March 14, 1929, to the first defendant's solicitors repudiating any right of the second defendant to the property in question.

Use of Assumed Names.

The first defendant brings no evidence to show what the intention of the plaintiff was on March 9, 1917, and he could hardly be expected to do so. In cross-examination of the plaintiff, questions were put to him suggesting that the use of the name Li Kan by the plaintiff was with the object of deceiving members of the public, and inducing them to believe that when in his name of Li Hung Cheung, *alias* Li Po Kwai, he purported to assign for a named sum the property in question to Li Kan and the second defendant, he intended to make it appear that Li Kan was a different person to Li Hung Cheung, *alias* Li Po Kwai, and that the transaction was a sale for valuable consideration.

Certainly there is ground for animadversion on the lengths to which the use of *aliases* is sometimes carried, and it is easily conceivable that *aliases* may be used for purposes of fraud, but after careful consideration of the evidence and of the attendant circumstances in this case, I have come to the conclusion that I should not be justified in rejecting the emphatic statement of the plaintiff that he never intended to benefit the second defendant by the assignment of March 9, 1917, or to be party to any fraud.

I therefore find in plaintiff's favour on this issue and hold that on the execution of this assignment a resulting trust in favour of the plaintiff arose and that the presumption of advancement in favour of the second defendant has been rebutted.

But the case for the first defendant does not rest here. It is admitted on his behalf that the behaviour of the plaintiff has been such that the defendant should not be deemed to hold the moiety of the property in question mortgaged by the second defendant to him as a trustee for the plaintiff.

It is argued that the assignment of March 9, 1917, clearly expresses a transfer of an undivided moiety in the property in question to Li Kan and Li Nga Ching, persons on the face of it having no connection with the plaintiff, that a memorial of the deed was registered in the Land Office under Ordinance No. 1 of 1884, and that a memorial of the lease of October 11, 1927, was also registered in the Land Office. These acts, it is said, constituted a representation by the plaintiff that the property in question belonged to persons of the name of Li Kan and Li Nga Ching in undivided moieties and that consequently, so far as the first defendant is concerned, it must be taken that the second defendant had a right to convey, and the first defendant had a right to take, the undivided moiety so vested in the second defendant under the mortgage of March 7, 1929.

It was also pleaded in the statement of defence that having regard to the contents of the memorials above referred to it was not necessary for the first defendant to call on the second defendant to produce the title deeds before the former advanced money on mortgage of the property in question, because these memorials were signed by the plaintiff. In other words, the first defendant asserts that he is freed from ill consequences that flow from the omission of doing what an ordinary prudent man would have done, *i.e.*, calling for the title deeds of any property on which he is thinking of advancing money—because he was entitled to consider that the existing conditions of the title to the property in question was such as was deducible from the facts appearing on the memorial which gave no indication of any equity affecting the legal estate.

Inspection of Title Deeds.

If the first defendant or his solicitors, before the mortgage was executed, had done what they did *after its execution* and had demanded inspection of the title deeds to the property in question, they would have found out that the second defendant was not in possession of them, and if he had taken the next logical step and demanded inspection from the plaintiff as the person in whose hands they actually were, he would at once have discovered that the plaintiff asserted that the second defendant had no beneficial interest in the property in question.

It is argued on behalf of the plaintiff that the failure of the first defendant to take reasonable precaution of calling for the title

(*Continued on next Column.*)

deeds fixes him with a knowledge of the fact that the second defendant was a trustee of one undivided moiety of the property in question for the plaintiff, and that consequently, the legal estate of the first defendant should be postponed to the equitable rights of the plaintiff owing to an omission which constitutes gross negligence. I agree with this argument, and if authority is required it will readily be found in "Oliver *v.* Hinton" (1899) 2 ch. p.264, and "Berwick & Co. *v.* Price" (1905) 1 ch. p.632.

It was further argued on behalf of the first defendant that the registration of the assignment of March 9, 1917, and of the lease of October 11, 1927, constituted a representation to the public that the persons of the names of Li Kan and Li Nga Ching were joint tenants of the property in question, and that each one of them was therefore at liberty to mortgage a moiety of the interest in such property and that it was not therefore necessary for the first defendant to call for the production of the title deeds relating to it.

In "Kettlewell *v.* Watson" 26 C.D., p.501, which was a case relating to land in the West Riding of Yorkshire, dealings with which had to be registered by memorial under the West Riding Registry Act (2 and 3 Anne, C.4) an argument similar to that used on behalf of the first defendant was advanced, but in the course of his judgment Lindley, L.J., in giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal, said: (at p.508) 'Neither can we accede to the contention that in register counties it is not necessary for a purchaser to inquire for or examine deeds, memorials of which are registered. The registered memorials themselves give very little information, and the object of the statute seems rather to be to let people know what they are to inquire about than to dispense with inquiry respecting deeds and documents, memorials of which are registered. On the same hand the register invites a purchaser's attention to the documents on it, and on the other it limits his enquiry to these documents, unless he has notice of others from some other quarters. The common practice, moreover, certainly is in accordance with this view, and, *prima facie*, a purchaser of lands in register county omits ordinary precautions if he makes no inquiry respecting the documents the existence of which is disclosed by the register. The conveyance of November 15, 1872, from the plaintiffs to Richardson & Watson was properly entered on the register, but neither of the appellants searched the register or made any inquiry whatever for the deed. *Prima facie*, therefore, both of the appellants omitted to take reasonable precautions."

In the circumstances of the case, I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to (a) the property in question free from the mortgage of March 7, 1929, from second defendant to first defendant, and (b) an order directing the first defendant to reassign the undivided moiety of the said property to the plaintiff.

My judgment must therefore be for the plaintiff with costs.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

HONG KONG'S 12 M.G. FROM SHING MUN.

The total storage in the island reservoirs on the morning of Monday, April 7, amounted to 744.71 million gallons shewing a decrease of 26.98 million gallons during the past week, the amount collected from streams being 10.63 million gallons.

The week's consumption amounted to 49.66 million gallons which includes 12.65 million gallons from the Shing Mun Supply.

Kowloon Supply.

The total storage in the mainland reservoirs on the morning of Monday, April 7, amounted to 428.96 million gallons, shewing an increase of 8.31 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption, not including Hong Kong supplies and 2.06 million gallons delivered to water boats at Laichikok, amounted to 25.18 million gallons.

The yield from the Shing Mun River and streams during the week was 48.20 million gallons.

EASTER EXCURSION.

CHINESE Y.M.C.A. MEMBERS TO TOUR CANTON.

Taking advantage of the public holidays between the 18th and 21st instant, the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in the Colony is forming a touring party to visit Canton and Fatshan. They will visit the Whampoa Military School, the Canton Arsenal, the Waterworks, the Automatic Telephone Exchange, the Electricity Plant, the Chungshan University, the Canton Christian College, the Chap Hsien Memorial School, the Canton Sanitarium, the Yellow Flower Hill, the Goddess of Mercy Hill, the Canton Museum, the Poor Asylum and the Lunatic Asylum in Canton and the Chungshan Iron Bridge, the Chungshan Public Park, the Tsao Temple, the Shing Wong Temple, the Tin Sum College and other places in Fatshan.

ROUND THE COURTS.

ASSAULT ON A LADY.

Mr. F. Britto was fined $10 by Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday when he was found guilty of "minor assault" against Mrs. L. Santos on March 23.

In the witness box, Mrs. Santos said that on the day in question, she left her house early in the morning and went to Mrs. Stella Xavier's place, where she remained all day, sewing. During the course of the day, Mr. Castro and Mrs. Mattos joined them and all went well until about 4 p.m. when defendant came in. As she was told by her husband that she was not to be where Britto was, she prepared to go away when the row started. Britto was alleged to have struck her twice, the second slap drawing blood from her mouth.

Cross-examined by Mr. F. C. E. Rendall, who appeared for the defence, complainant admitted having used abusive words to his client.

Two witnesses were called by Mrs. Santos, and after a lengthy discussion, Mr. Rendall submitted that he had no case to answer.

The Magistrate remarked that he had a feeling that Britto was the aggressor and said that he thought Mr. Rendall had a case to answer, and that there was a case of assault, though not without provocation. He accordingly registered a conviction and imposed the above fine.

WOMAN FACES SERIOUS CHARGE.

An adjournment was ordered when the case in which a Chinese woman is charged with enticing a young girl from her parents and taking her to Singapore for immoral purposes came before Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday.

Inspector John Murphy, for the prosecution, said that on September 10, 1928, a party of emigrants sailed to Singapore by the s.s. Tilawa, after having been interrogated and having complied with the usual formalities at the S.C.A. in accordance with the Asiatic Emigrants Ordinance. The girl was instructed to say that she was making the trip to the southern port to visit her husband.

When she got to Singapore, the girl was taken to a house and later introduced into a brothel, where she stayed for about a year. Acting on advice from this port, the Singapore authorities carried out a raid on the premises, and the girl was found. Her discovery was brought about by a report made by her parents, who later went to the S.C.A. and indentified her photograph.

At this stage, the order for an adjournment was made.

A COMMON GAMING HOUSE.

The case in which Lo Kang and 18 others were charged with keeping a common gaming house was concluded before Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday when the first defendant was fined $50 and the others $2 each.

In passing sentence, the magistrate said that he was ready to believe that the premises were kept as a social club, but he found that they had contravened the Gaming Ordinance.

He ordered the money found on the table at the time of the raid to be confiscated.

"SUMMARY JUSTICE" IN THE HOME REPROVED.

A Kowloon resident, Miss Natalia Fernandez, was sharply warned by Mr. Whyte-Smith that she must not take the law into her own hands.

It appeared that Miss Fernandez missed a clock and accused her amah—whom she said was the only person in the house at the time—of stealing it. The amah, who was the complainant, declared that her mistress had attempted to search her and had "pushed her about." Miss Fernandez had refused to pay complainant her wages till the clock was returned.

His Worship: The amah has a clear claim for wages, and there is no proof of the accusation.

Defendant: I don't mind paying the wages, but I shall keep her property.

His Worship pointed out that defendant was "being too clever," and would have to return the property.

The amah eventually withdrew the summons on condition that she got her wages and property.

This was accepted, but his Worship sent a constable to see that the terms of the peace treaty were duly observed by both parties.

CRUELTY TO CHICKENS.

A fine of $5 was imposed on a stylishly garbed Chinese young lady by Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday when he found her guilty of causing unnecessary cruelty to two chickens, by carrying them suspended by the wings, which were secured by a piece of string.

It was stated that the chickens were brought to Yaumati from Taipo and were given to the defendant by her mother who lived in the latter place.

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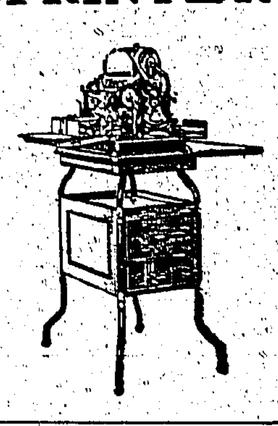

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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NOTICE.

PASSENGERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, owing to the detection of forgeries, Coupon Books will No Longer be Sold by the Company as from 8TH APRIL, 1930. Coupons will be accepted on the Trams in payment of fares up to the 31ST MAY after which date unused Coupons must be surrendered to the Superintendent's Office, Upper Terminus, where a pro rata refund will be granted.

By Order,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 8th Apr., 1930. [9278

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. on the Paid-up Capital of the Company has This Day been declared in respect of the Financial Year ending 30th SEPTEMBER, 1930, and that such Dividend will be payable on MONDAY, 12TH MAY, 1930, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Head Office of the Company, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONG KONG.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 5TH MAY, 1930, until SATURDAY, 10TH MAY, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 8th Apr., 1930. [9277

G. R.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the CURRENCY COMMITTEE now conducting an INQUIRY with the terms of reference set out hereunder is desirous of obtaining the views of as many interests in the Colony as possible; and ALL those who wish to present MEMORANDA for consideration or to GIVE EVIDENCE on the subject before the Committee are invited to send in their names or communications to the Secretary to the Committee at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S Office before the 14TH OF APRIL, 1930.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(a).—Is the present currency the most advantageous for the purposes of the trade of this Colony?

(b).—In what respects, if any, is the present currency situation in the Colony unsatisfactory?

(c).—If the situation is unsatisfactory in what way can it be remedied?

(d).—Is the premium on notes over silver detrimental to the prosperity of the Colony? If so can it be controlled and by what means?

(e).—Is the linking of the currency with silver advantageous to the Colony? If so can it be more closely linked?

(f).—Is it desirable in the interests of the Colony that the value of the Dollar be stabilized? If so can any effective steps be taken to that end.

[9276

INTIMATIONS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

ON and after APRIL 7, 1930, MR. R. OHL will take Charge of this Company's LOCAL AGENCY.

L. LESDOS,
Agent.
[9269

FANLING HUNT & RACE CLUB.

STEEPLECHASES.

KWANTI. SUNDAY, APRIL 13TH.

FIRST RACE: 3.00 P.M. SPECIAL TRAIN leaves KOWLOON: 1.40 P.M. Returning from FANLING at 5.55 P.M. FARE for Round Trip: $.200 including Admission to The Races.
[9272

HONG KONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB PAVILION on TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL, 1930, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:

To receive the Report and Statement of Accounts for 1929.

To elect Officers and the General Committee for the ensuing year.

To receive entries for the League (N.B. Owing to the delay in the calling of this Meeting, it is necessary that Clubs submit their entries at this meeting).

General.

By Order,
D. S. GREEN,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
[9260

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the 4TH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 19TH and on MONDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1930 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

Entries CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK NOON on THURSDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1930. [9262

HONG KONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the HONG KONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, THE 22ND APRIL, 1930, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended on the 31st DECEMBER, 1929, and electing Directors and Auditors.

N.B.—A Private Meeting of Shareholders will be held immediately after the Ordinary Yearly Meeting to discuss the Future Prospects of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED From the 10TH to the 22ND APRIL, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
B. ALVES,
Secretary
Hong Kong, April 7th, 1930. [9267

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F. Muller-Lyer's THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN MARRIAGE $10.65
A Sociology of sexual relations.

Karl Marx's CAPITAL $10.65
A critique of political economy—the process of capitalist production.

H. A. Giles' THE CIVILIZATION OF CHINA, 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1910. ... ... $2.15
The aim of this work is to suggest a rough outline of Chinese civilization from the earliest times down to the present period of rapid and startling transition. It has been written, primarily, for readers who know little or nothing of China, in the hope that it may succeed in alluring them to a wider and more methodical survey.

P. T. Etherton's THE PACIFIC—A Forecast. $9.00
Napoleon said "The Far East will decide Europe's destiny." Read this all interesting volume and see if you agree!

Sun Yat Sen's THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA. $12.75
In this book Sun Yat Sen traces the forces and influences that have been responsible for the tremendous changes in China. It is a volume that should be read by all who reside in the Far East.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.12 p.m., stated:—

The Shanghai depressions has moving eastward into the Eastern Sea. A depression remains over S.W. China.

Local Forecast:—E. or variable winds; fair.

BIRTHS.

DOWNIE.—On April 4, at the Hopital Sainte Marie, ROUTE PERE ROBERT, to the wife of ALAN T. DOWNIE, a son.

MAYELL.—On March 28, at Harbin, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. R. MAYELL, a son.

SCHWENDER.—On April 3, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Dr. jur. M. SCHWENDER, twin daughters.

DEATHS.

COLLACO.—On April 4, at the General Hospital, CYRILO CARLOS (Adidi), aged 20, belovel son of Mrs. M. O. COLLACO and the late Mr. C. F. COLLACO (Calito).

TREMBINSKY.—On April 3, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Dr. WALTER TREMBINSKY, aged 56.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4311.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, APRIL 9, 1930.

"SOMEWHAT VAGUE."

FOR the past two and a half months the British Government has been discussing with the French Government the meaning they respectively attach to Article 16 of the League Covenant. This information has been given to the world by Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD in the House of Commons during a debate on what was termed "a matter of urgent public importance," warranting the temporary suspension of the ordinary business of the House. Reuter tells us that after much questioning of the Government regarding the Naval Conference now sitting in London, Commander LOCKER-LAMPSON obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the "imminence of an agreement between his Majesty's Government and another foreign Power in regard to the interpretation of Article 16 of the League Covenant, without consulting the Council of the League or the House of Commons." The Prime Minister had no difficulty in showing that it was impossible for any Government to give a pledge that it would never in any circumstances exchange views with another Government regarding the meaning of an Article in the Covenant without first consulting the League Council. Mr. MACDONALD, however, went further than this, and said Commander LOCKER-LAMPSON'S question really meant that if any re-interpretation of Article 16 of the Covenant, involving fresh commitments, were made, would the Prime Minister consult other members of the League Council and give the House of Commons an opportunity of considering the matter before any agreement involving such interpretation was entered into? Mr. MACDONALD said to give such a pledge would mean it would be quite impossible for any Government to exchange or express its views regarding an Article which his questioner "knew perfectly well was somewhat vague."

It is certainly very unfortunate there should be the slightest uncertainty as to the meaning of any Article in the Covenant, because if and when the time comes to put it into operation, the signatories may have totally different ideas as to what they should and should not do. According to Professor GILBERT MURRAY Article 16 clearly implies collective action by the League as a whole dependent on a decision of the Council. It would be perfect madness for single nations to plunge into a private boycott or blockade. The purpose of Article 16 is to deprive the war-maker of those oversea supplies without which he cannot carry on his war. A war breaks out; the Council is already sitting and considering "what action is most wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations." All nations are in principle ready to make the grave sacrifice of putting in force the boycott and blockade as soon as the Council gives the word. Before giving the word the Council will naturally consider the whole situation, and notably will find out the attitude of America. If America objects to the blockade, obviously the blockade is not the "wisest and most effectual way to safeguard the peace;" and the Council will certainly not give a unanimous vote recommending it. It will pretty certainly be unanimous the other way, and rightly so. This seems to Dr. MURRAY the natural interpretation of Article 16, and it agrees with the action taken by the Council in the only two cases where it has had to deal with actual hostilities: the Corfu bombardment and the Greek invasion of Bulgaria. In neither did any member of the League consider that it was bound to institute a boycott; other steps were "wiser and more effectual." If an amendment of Article 16 is considered necessary to make its meaning clearer, Dr. MURRAY is in favour of a change, for he thinks its wording is rather unfortunate, but he is against making Article 16 apply to some private "wars while leaving others "renounced" but permitted.

The present trouble arises from two causes—one the so-called "gap" between the League Covenant and the KELLOGG Pact, and the other the extraordinary French fear of attack from any point of the compass. The Covenant permits resort to war when efforts at mediation have failed; the KELLOGG Pact renounces war in all and any circumstances. In order to remove this contradiction, the British Government proposed that the Covenant be amended at the September meeting of the League Assembly, but there appear to be scores of difficulties in the way, and it is doubtful whether anything will be done on the lines Great Britain has suggested. Meanwhile, the French Government is not yet satisfied that the KELLOGG Pact renouncing war gives France the security she desires. The only guarantees which will satisfy France to the extent of inducing her to reduce armaments are the "sanctions" mentioned in the League Covenant, and even these must be extended still further if her navy is to be reduced. Hence the two months and a half of Anglo-French discussion as to what Article 16 of the Covenant really means, and the present fears that Great Britain—as the price for avoiding the wrecking of the five-Power Naval Conference—is willing to accept fresh obligations and further commitments to guarantee the security of France. Latest cable news from London states that Italy will not be a party to any Anglo-French agreement regarding interpretations of the League Covenant. This will be a further disappointment for Mr. MACDONALD, who naturally is most anxious that the Naval Conference should not be wrecked, but the price demanded for preventing a breakdown can be too high. However "vague" the wording of Article 16 of the League Covenant may be, there is nothing vague about the KELLOGG Pact binding its signatories not to wage war against each other. If any Power is not confident that that pledge will be honoured, then it should not have signed the Pact but proceeded to guarantee its security in its own way.

News and Views.

The China Light and Power Co. notifies an interim dividend of 5 per cent.

H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi has accepted the Patronship of the India-Ceylon Club.

Last Year 15,073,419 bales of artificial silk were imported to Shanghai, says the *Shunpao*.

Mr. Mo Yung Hsin, a former Military Governor of Kwangtung, has died at his native place in Kwangsi.

Two cases of diphtheria and one of small-pox, all Chinese, were reported to the Medical Officer of Health on Sunday.

Up to a late hour last night, no trace had been found of Mr. Jefferson Mosley, who has been reported to the Police as missing.

The Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps annual Rifle Meeting is to take place at Stonecutters on the 18th and 19th instant.

Passing through Hong Kong yesterday was Mr. J. Fredet, general secretary of the French Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, who is going on leave.

According to a report of the Commissioner of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai, Shanghai population (including the foreign settlements) for February was 2,831,117.

A report has been made to the Police by Chan Chuen, of the Kowloon Godown No. 1 lighter, that his daughter-in-law, aged 16, has been missing from the house since 2 p.m. on Sunday.

Attention is directed to the announcement appearing elsewhere in our columns to-day relative to the discontinuance by the Peak Tramways of the sale of coupon books owing to the detection of forgeries.

A search of the President Grant's steerage quarters by Detective-Sergeant Kelleth resulted in the officer finding an automatic pistol, a revolver, three magazines and 398 rounds of ammunition, stowed away in a cardboard box.

Acting on the Administrative Yuan's instructions, the Mayor of Great Shanghai has issued an order forbidding local temples and nunneries to admit non-adults, and threatening to deal severely with those who should ignore his order.

A note has been received by the Waichiaopu from H. M. Legation in Peping, saying that the International Botanical Conference will take place in Cambridge in August, this year, and requesting the Chinese Government to appoint a delegate.

A European has complained to the Police that at 2.35 yesterday morning the puller of the ricksha in which he was riding, suddenly dropped the shafts and stole G.$75. The man then ran away, leaving the ricksha and his fare behind. An arrest has been made.

According to a Police report, Leung Mo, a carpenter residing in Austin Road, was out riding a push bicycle along Canton Road when he knocked down Chan Chin, a little girl aged 12. The child sustained injuries to the face and was removed to hospital for treatment.

Under the auspices of the Hong Kong University Engineering Society, the last lecture on Architecture by Mr. Charles E. Moore will be delivered in Room "K" of the main building on Thursday, April 10, at 8.45 p.m., with lantern illustrations. The public are invited to attend.

Miss Dreslin, a passenger on the President Grant, made a report to the Police on Monday to the effect that she went out for a motor-car drive with Mr. Finn, a member of the liner, at 10.30 p.m. on the same day, and while returning to the Star Ferry in the car, she discovered that she lost a brooch valued at $20. Miss Dreslin adds that she hired the car near the Peninsula Hotel.

Members of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce, recently received from Chinese merchants in Annam a telegram complaining that the French authorities there have decided to insist upon Chinese keeping their books in French from May 1 next. They requested the National Government to lodge a strong protest with the French authorities concerned against this order, which will greatly affect Chinese merchants' business in that colony.

Looking Back 25 Years.

Hong Kong has hitherto been spoken of as the third shipping port in the world. The figures for 1904 are not yet available, but those for 1903 show that it is not only far ahead of New York, the third largest, but so good a second that there is every possibility of its soon being first. The official returns of vessels entered at the five greatest ports in 1903 are:—

	Tons.
London	10,936,730
Hong Kong	10,783,502
New York	9,371,543
Antwerp	9,039,313
Hamburg (excluding Cuxhaven)	8,244,660

—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, April 8, 1905.

Looking Back 50 Years.

By a considerable majority the mercantile community of Shanghai have adopted a resolution pledging themselves to find the funds for the conservation of the river Hwangpoo, provided that the same be administered by a foreign Board of Conservancy. The meeting would have been well nigh unanimous but for the dissent of the opium merchants, who, through Mr. Nathan, argued that they were not interested in the question, and would be called upon to contribute about half of the proposed dues. No amendment, however, was proposed, and the memorial of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce will now go forward to the Foreign Ministers. We think the people of Shanghai have adopted the wisest course under the circumstances. . . . At the same time it is to be deplored that the Chinese Government should be so impervious to a sense of its duty as to shirk a work that obviously belongs to it, and the funds for which should manifestly come out of the tonnage dues. Time was when the Foreign Ministers would have urged the necessity of performing this duty upon the Government of Peking; but that time has gone by now. All that we hope to get from the Chinese Government in the present day is a bare toleration of the presence of foreigners in the treaty ports, and the tendency is to restrict foreign intercourse as much as possible, and render the stay of foreigners in China irksome and unprofitable.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, April 9, 1880.

TO WAGE WAR ON MUI-TSAI EVIL.

LEAD TO BE GIVEN TO WOMEN OF CHINA.

BOARD TENDERS DINNER TO DR. ERNEST BEST.

The Board Of Directors of the Y.W.C.A. gave a dinner for Dr. Ernest Best, of McGill University, Monday evening, at the Y.W.C.A. quarters on Caine Road. Among the guests were Mr. J. D. Bush, Mrs. Kan Tat Choi, Mr. Ngan Sing Kwan, Mr. Sung Hok Pan, Mr. Cheng Kong Sun, Mr. Luke Oi Wan, Mr. Lum Woo, Mr. Tso Yim Sun, Dr. Wong Sun Yim, Dr. Cheung Fat Yin, Miss Ting Shu Ching.

Dr. Best is Professor of Religious Education at McGill University and has had extensive experience in the field of research and survey. He is in China at present to help the Y.W.C.A. to undertake a study of its organization and programme in relation to present trends. The dinner on Monday evening was one of a series of group gatherings planned to give Dr. Best an opportunity to meet community people and discuss with them the place and worth of the Y.W.C.A. to the community.

Mrs. Ma, President of the Y.W.C.A., and Mrs. Wong, former President, were the hostesses at dinner, and after dinner invited the guests to take part in an informal discussion, Mr. Tso taking the chair and leading out the discussion by presenting such questions as:—What is the place of the Y.W.C.A. in Hong Kong? What are your criticisms of it? What is the attitude of the public toward it? Is the Y.W.C.A. programme suitable—does it meet the needs of the day? etc.

Some interesting points were brought out in the discussion, among them, the value of the Association as an organization by means of which women could step from home to community life and service. Great emphasis was also laid on the need and value of all programmes and activities that contributed toward building up the Home, and the discussion finally led to a strong plea that through the Y.W.C.A. the women of China be led to give their united support to all efforts aimed at the elimination of mui-tsai, as a social evil distinctly within the field of women.

In China, the Y.W.C.A. is a little over 20 years old. During its brief life-time tremendous changes have taken place in society. As a community service organization, the Y.W.C.A. must continuously adjust to community life and needs. The leaders of the Y.W.C.A. feel that the time has now come when they need, with the help of both critics and friends, consciously to take stock of the organization as it fits into present-day trends.

Taking advantage of the presence of Dr. Best, the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. have invited a group of persons well known in China to form a Commission to help plan and carry out and gather up the results of a study of the Y.W.C.A. Dr. Chang Po Ling, President of Nankai University, is the Chairman of the Commission; Mrs. C. Y. T'ang, Director of the Department of Social Education for Kiangsu Province, is the Vice-chairman; Mrs. C. L. Hsia, Chairman of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A., is the Secretary. Other members of the Commission are; Dr. Hu Shih, philosopher and writter; Mr. Ling Loh Hsu of the National Commercial Bank and member of the Shanghai Municipal Council; Dr. Ti T. Lew of Yenching University; Dr. W. T. Tao, Rural Normal School, Nanking; Dr. James Yen, Director of National Mass Education Movement; Miss Ting Shu Ching, General Secretary of the National Y.W.C.A.

The plan for evaluating the work of the Y.W.C.A. which the Commission, assisted by Dr. Best, has worked out, is designed to enable the Y.W.C.A. to see itself through the eyes of the community as well as its members, and to measure its usefulness by the judgment of its critics as well as its friends. To this end different methods will be used such as informal conferences with Y.W.C.A. directors, staff and members; discussion with groups of community people such as that which followed the dinner last night; questionnaires sent to selected lists of persons and many personal interviews with representative people of the community in Government and educational circles, social workers, leading Christian and non-Christian citizens and the like.

The opinions, criticisms and statements growing out of these discussions, interviews, etc., together with an historical outline of the Y.W.C.A. in China, and the present trends in the social, economic, political and educational life of the nation, as presented by persons qualified to speak on these subjects, will be studied by the Commission and embodied in a final report which should be very valuable to the Association as a chart to indicate what course and emphasis its future programme should take.

It is anticipated that the study of itself which the Hong Kong Y.W.C.A. is undertaking during the time Dr. Best is in town, will not only be of value to its own work, but a very important part of the complete report, if the people of the community who are called upon, and the critics and the friends of the Y.W.C.A. will co-operate to make the study as comprehensive as possible.

(Continued on preceding column).

NAVAL CONFERENCE

MANY QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 7

The Rt. Hon. Godfrey Locker-Lampson (Cons.), after much questioning of Mr. Henderson on the subject of the Naval Conference, obtained leave to move an adjournment on the House of Commons debate on "a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the imminence of an agreement between His Majesty's Government and another foreign Power as regards the interpretation of article 16 of the League Covenant without consulting the Council of the League or the House of Commons."

After Mr. Locker-Lampson had moved the adjournment, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a statement, said that Mr. Locker-Lampson had put the question whether if any re-interpretation of article 16 of the Covenant, involving fresh commitments, were made, he would consult the other members of the Council of the League and give the House of Commons an opportunity of considering the matter before any agreements involving such interpretation were entered into.

Mr. MacDonald said that he was perfectly certain that nobody would object more strongly than Sir Austen Chamberlain if he gave such a pledge, which would mean that it would be impossible for any Government to exchange views or express its views in regard to the meaning of the article which, Mr. Locker-Lampson knew perfectly well, was somewhat vague.

Not a Case of Locarno.

Mr. MacDonald said that the pledge would mean that France and Great Britain or Germany and Britain could not even exchange views in regard to the meaning of the article without first consulting the Council of the League. He could not take that pledge (Ministerial cheers) nor had the Right Honourable gentleman opposite ever taken that pledge, or acted on it.

The present discussions of article 16 only amounted to one conference Power asking another, "What meaning do we individually attach to article 16." This was not a case of Locarno, where Germany's request for assurance in regard to its obligations if it joined the League of Nations involved a new interpretation which could only be made by the Council of the League. All that the Government could do was to say that, having ascertained as far as was humanly possible the opinion of the country and the House of Commons on the negotiations, these subjects be continued with that opinion always in mind. That was what the Government had been trying to do in the past, trying for two and a half months.

Mr. MacDonald concluded by declaring that if the leaders of the other parties would consult him whenever they thought that information in regard to the conference was required, he would be glad to discuss with them the advisability of making a statement.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in the absence of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George, approved Mr. MacDonald's suggestion of a meeting of the three leaders.

Mr. Locker-Lampson withdrew his motion.

Grandi Anxious to Return.

LONDON, April 7.

Signor Grandi, the head of the Italian Delegation to the Naval Conference, is anxious to return to Italy next week. He specially interviewed the Prime Minister today and re-stated the Italian viewpoint.

He expressed Italy's willingness to agree to a holiday on battleship construction which gave France a battleship superiority of 100,000 tons and repeated Italy's demand for theoretical parity with France, although Italy would not attempt to build up to it.

An Italian spokesman stated to-night that Italy would not be a party to any agreement between Britain and France regarding the interpretation of the League Covenant.

Signor Grandi later met M. Dumesnil of the French Delegation and indulged in what is described as a "straight talk."

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON THE TREATY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 7.

The Egyptian delegation under the Premier, Nahas Pasha, had a further meeting to-day with the representatives of the British Government in continuation of the negotiations for a British-Egyptian treaty. The negotiations, which are based on the British proposals of August last and the Egyptain observations on those proposals, will be resumed to-morrow.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

DRASTIC CUTS CONTEMPLATED.

SAVING OF £700,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, April 8.

Drastic naval economies are being contemplated by the Federal Government in a scheme which they are considering. It involves the discharge of five hundred additional ratings and the reduction of the fleet in commission to two cruisers, one aircraft carrier and one destroyer, thus saving £700,000.

TEA RESTRICTIONS.

BRITISH AND DUTCH TO CO-OPERATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 8.

The *Financial Times* understands that negotiations regarding the restriction of the current season's tea crop have been successfully concluded, and all producers will restrict their output.

The chief feature of the scheme is that this is the first time the Dutch are co-operating with British growers. It is believed the restrictions will be on a sliding scale, according to the quality of the tea, the finest leaf being the least affected.

Further Restrictions Necessary.

BATAVIA, April 8.

As a result of a telegram from Holland stating that the Ceylon and British Indian tea-planters could not possibly maintain their present promise to restrict their output of tea unless the estates in the Dutch Indies guaranteed a restriction of ten per cent. the Association of Owners of the Dutch Indian Tea Estates has cabled inducing their members to increase their restriction to ten million pounds instead of 7½ million as at present undertaken.

Meetings in this connection will be called at Bandoeng on April 10 and at Batavia on April 11.

ECHO OF MURDER TRIAL.

DIVORCE FOR LOCAL SKIPPER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 7.

There was a Far Eastern echo in the Divorce Court to-day of the sensational trial of Sidney Harry Fox, the young man who was sentenced to death at Lewes Assizes on March 21 and will be hanged at Maidstone to-morrow for strangling his mother in the Metropole Hotel, Margate, after heavily insuring her life. Fox and his mother had been living on his wits, as both were practically destitute. His mother's body was found in her bedroom, to which Fox set fire.

It transpired after the sentence that Fox had previously been convicted of charges of fraud.

Divorce for Capt. Morse.

Mr. Justice Hill to-day granted a decree nisi for Captain George Alfred Morse, of the s.s. Antung, on the ground of the adultery of his wife with Fox.

The parties were married at Shanghai in December, 1908, and lived there and at Hong Kong and elsewhere, and had two children. Capt. Morse, who is at present at sea, in an affidavit said that his wife occasionally visited her parents at Sydney. She came to England in 1925 to send the children to school. She was extravagant and he did not live with her when he came home.

It was stated that she committed adultery with Fox in a flat in Southsea in 1927 and in a hotel in London in 1928.

It is understood that Fox, who did not appear, knew nothing of the divorce case and entered no answer to the charge.

MEGAN'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

POLITICAL RIVALS HEAR THEIR CHILDREN SPEAK.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, April 7.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald exchanged sympathetic smiles in the House of Commons to-night as their respective offspring broke the Parliamentary ice. Miss Megan Lloyd George, in a maiden speech, encouraged by the warm reception of a typically Georgian quip, settled down in a lucid, self-confident style to support the Government's slum clearance measure. Shortly afterwards the Prime Minister's son, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, took the plunge.

AMERICA'S NAVAL BASES.

$10,000,000 TO BE SPENT ON IMPROVEMENTS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The Senate has approved a measure providing for miscellaneous Naval Base improvements on the West Coast and at Hawaii costing over $10,000,000.

It now goes to the House of Representatives.

GANDHI AGAIN COLLECTS SALT.

A "HARTEL" IN BOMBAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JALAPUR, April 9.

Gandhi collected salt at the village of Aat, no police were present.

Hindu and Parsi shops in Bombay were closed in conformity with the "hartal" which was proclaimed as a protest against the arrest of prominent Gandhi followers, Nariman and Lal Bajaj, the former was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Gandhi's Son Sentenced.

SURAT, April 8.

Ram Das Gandhi and his fellow-prisoners have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

"Too Early to Form an Opinion."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 7.

The Secretary for India was questioned regarding the effects of the campaign conducted by Gandhi in India. Capt. Wedgwood Benn replied, "As the House is aware, Gandhi's march has caused a certain amount of excitement in the Bombay Presidency, particularly in districts actually traversed, and a small proportion of village headmen have resigned, temporarily at any rate. Elsewhere little general interest appears to have been aroused. The main project of Gandhi's campaign is to defeat the Government by breaking the salt laws and has only just been initiated, and it is too early to form any opinion as to the effects.

Asked whether any steps had been taken by the Government of India to prevent mass village disobedience, Capt. Benn said that the policy of His Majesty's Government was stated by the Viceroy of India in his speech on January 25, and would be pursued as circumstances might demand by the Government of India.

BRITON'S MURDER.

BRITISH MINISTER TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 7.

In the House of Commons at questions time, Mr. Arthur Henderson reviewed the recent events in China and, regarding the murder of the Briton, Mr. Eric Scarlett at Peitaiho last week, said that the British Minister would make the necessary representations. Mr. Henderson said he was satisfied that every practicable measure had been taken to ensure protection for British subjects.

LORD BIRKENHEAD.

SERIOUSLY ILL AT BIARRITZ.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 7.

The Earl of Birkenhead is very seriously ill at Biarritz.

BIARRITZ, April 7.

Lord Birkenhead's condition is improved. A bulletin signed by three doctors says that he broke a small blood vessel. "No serious apprehension is entertained."

DEATH OF WILLIAM P. GOULD HARDING.

GOVERNOR OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOSTON, April 7.

The death has occurred here of Mr. William P. Gould Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and former Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

SOME ACCEPT AND OTHERS REFUSE TERMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, April 7.

The coal miners at Adamstown have accepted, by 412 votes to 279, the November compromise terms, but four others have rejected them. Further meetings will be held to-morrow.

DISASTROUS NAVAL ACCIDENT.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD H.M.S. SEPOY

FIVE MEN KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

Many casualties resulted from a very serious accident which occurred on H.M.S. Sepoy yesterday morning while the vessel was off Hong Kong.

According to information obtained from the Naval authorities, the casualties were due to an explosion of a depth charge on board the warcraft. The cause of the explosion, however, could not be ascertained and it was stated that the Sepoy sustained very slight damage.

One warrant Officer and three men were killed, and three others were seriously injured. It was understood late last evening that at least two of the injured, who are lying in the Royal Naval Hospital, were in a very critical condition.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded:—

Killed.

Gunner L. G. Reed, of Randolph Road, N.E., Portsmouth.

P.O. Walter Belderson, of Second Avenue, Gillingham, Kent.

A.B. Thomas Edward Smith, of St. Martin's Fields, Tuston, Dover.

A.B. James Noel Redmond Cooper, of 12, Graham Road, Plaistow, E.C.

Injured.

A.B. Robert William Heywood, of 106, Ram Street, Greenwich, S.E.

A.B. William James Angus Draper, of 16, Cambridge Cottages, Kew, Surrey.

P.O. Reginald John Pitt, of 10, Oak Avenue, Gillingham, Kent.

A sad feature of the tragedy is that three of the men killed were married men, with their families at home. The Warrant Officer (Gnr. Reed), P.O. Belderson and A.B. Cooper's wives are living at the Home addresses mentioned above. A.B. Smith's father, Mr. James Smith, is in Dover. Much sympathy will be extended to the relatives of these men by their colleagues on the China Station.

Able Seamen Heywood and Draper are classified as "dangerously injured" in the casualty list. The injuries sustained by P.O. Pit are fortunately not very serious. The Petty Officer is a married man, his wife living in Kent. A.B. Draper's next-of-kin is his mother, and A. B. Heywood's relatives include his father, Mr. William Heywood.

The funeral of the four men, with full Naval honours, will probably take place at 4.30 this afternoon from the Naval Hospital.

A.B. DRAPER DEAD.

LATER.

Enquiries made at the Naval Hospital late last night elicited the news that A.B. Draper, one of the two who were seriously injured, succumbed to his injuries, bringing the death roll to five.

A.B. Hayward was reported to be in a very serious condition, while P.O. Pitt is making good progress.

MR. FOX SELLS FILM INTERESTS.

SYNDICATE TAKES OVER COMPANY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, April 7.

Mr. William Fox has sold the controlling interests in Fox Films and Fox Theatres to a syndicate headed by Mr. Harley C. Clarke, President of General Theatres' Equipment.

Mr. Fox will be chairman of the Advisory Board for a period of five years.

CONGRESSMAN'S OUTBURST.

LEGALITY OF REPARATIONS BONDS QUESTIONED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, April 9.

The allegation that powerful International Bankers were manipulating the American Press for the purpose of misleading the public, was made by Congressman Louis McFadden when addressing the Government Club. He asserted that the Bank of International Settlements contained the seeds of a future war in which the United States will be arrayed against a united Europe. Mr. McFadden said that unless the State Department certified the legality of the issue of the reparations bonds, shortly to be floated here, he would introduce a bill to forbid the sale of the bonds in the United States.

"BOMBS" IN GETHSEMANE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JERUSALEM, April 7.

It is officially stated that the "bombs" found in Gethsemane were Turkish shells used during the War.

BRITISH WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYERS REDUCE WAGES.

STOPPAGE OF WORK INEVITABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 8.

Following the report of the official Court of Enquiry into the wool industry stating that the reduction of wages was imperative Yorkshire employers have posted notices of a reduction of approximately ten per cent.

The Trade Unions offered to accept half, but the employers are adamant, hence a general stoppage in apparently inevitable during the week-end.

RUSSIANS FOUND AMONG CHINESE REDS.

FOUR EXECUTED AFTER BRUSH IN KWANGSI.

According to the vernacular Press, the Communists in Western Kwangsi under Li Ming Shui have been lately routed by the Kwangsi troops who have recaptured from them the important city of Lungchow, where the Communists had set up a soviet government.

The Kwangsi troops, led by Major-General Leung Chung Hay, attacked Lungchow last week. The French authorities in Hanoi at the time dispatched three hundred Annamese troops and five aeroplanes to Chennankwan, the gateway between Kwangsi and Indo-China, to assist the Kwangsi troops. The French authorities in Annam have been bitterly antagonistic to the Communists, who had burned the French Consulate in Lungchow and deported the French Consular staff. During the fighting, three of the aeroplanes crashed to the ground, when two airmen were killed and three injured. The foreign troops withdrew when the Kwangsi troops captured Lungchow.

The Kwangsi troops had a severe encounter lasting many hours. The Communists were finally defeated and fled. Hundreds of them were killed, and many were captured, including four Russians, who have been executed.

A committee has been formed by the public bodies of Lungchow for the relief of the sufferers.

MERCHANTS IN SOUTH FLEE FROM REDS.

GENTRY TERRORISED BY FEAR OF TORTURE.

According to a Canton report, the Chu-Mo Reds who were threatening to attack Shiukwan during the past two days have retreated. The anxiety and apprehension of the people in Shiukwan have abated.

On Monday, the garrison troops in Shiukwan attacked the marauders at Kailung, some 95 *li* from Shiukwan city, and forced them to fall back on Namhung. Chihing was subsequently captured from the Reds, and telegraphic service between this district and Canton has been restored. The troops are now advancing in two directions towards Namhung and Yanfa under the command of Colonels Wu Man Hin and Chan Hon Kong respectively.

It is understood that the Kiangsi Government will dispatch troops from Hsunwu and the Fukiep Government will send troops from Shanghang to the Kwangtung border to assist the Canton troops in the campaign. The combined forces of Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Fukien will attack the outlaws from three directions.

Many refugees have arrived in Shiukwan from Namhung, Chihing and Yanfa. According to those from Namhung, the Reds are better dressed than when they last visited there. In Namhung, shops were forced to contribute sums varying from $3,000, $2,000, $1,500, $1,000 and $500 in proportion to their size. Wealthy merchants and gentry fled before their arrival for fear of torture.

REDS EVACUATE NAMHUNG.

(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao*).

CANTON, April 8.

The Reds under Chu Tak and Mo Chak Tung have evacuated Namhung on the Northern Kwangtung border. The Cantonese troops are pursuing them.

STUDENT RIOTS IN SHANGHAI.

DEMONSTRATOR KILLED: SEVERAL ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 8.

There is increasing unrest in student circles due to the firmer attitude of the Nationalist Government against Communist activities which resulted in the arrest of seventeen students yesterday in Louza (Nanking Road) district for distributing inflammatory anti-Kuomintang pamphlets. The French police later arrested a dozen more.

This morning a body of students demonstrated in Thibet Road, scattering Communist leaflets and protesting against the Greater Shanghai Municipality's decision to close Chenan Middle School because the faculty are reactionaries and some of the students Communists.

A mob squad broke up a demonstration by students, but later they gathered in front of the Pekin Road Cinema and attempted to crash the gates in order to hold a meeting, this resulting in a free-for-all fight with the cinema employees, during which the demonstrators brutally assaulted an employee. A Chinese constable who interfered was assaulted and his truncheon was wrested from him, the constable than drew his revolver, which the demonstrators also attempted to wrest. The constable fired on a demonstrator who was instantly killed and another was slightly wounded. A Police squad then arrived, dispersed the mob and arrested six.

ROUND THE WORLD IN A JUNK.

MASKEE LEAVES SWATOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SWATOW, April 8.

The round-the-world junk Maskee sailed to-day at 6 p.m.

The Maskee is expected to reach Hong Kong at about 6 a.m. on April 10.

CHIANG LEAVES FOR PENGPU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, April 8.

Chiang Kai Shek left for Pengpu this afternoon to inspect his troops on the Tientsin-Pukow line and is later proceeding to Hsuchowfu.

REVERSE FOR SHANSI TROOPS.

(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao.*)

PEPING, April 8.

The Shansi troops invading Shantung have suffered a reverse at the hands of the people's militia.

The latter attacked the invaders voluntarily at Tehchow. The Shansi troops which were unaware of their approach were defeated. Their loss sustained is reported to be considerable.

ARSENAL BUSY.

8,000 WORKERS MAKING RIFLES AND BOMBS.

(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao.*)

PEPING, April 8.

It is reported from Taiyuan that war preparations are being made in Taiyuan. The arsenal there is working day and night. Over eight thousand workers are engaged in the making of rifles, bombs, hand-grenades, etc.

CHINESE CONSULATES TO RE-OPEN.

(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao.*)

NANKING, April 8.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that Chinese Consulates in Russia are to be re-opened one by one. Mr. Hsu, the Chinese Consul at Vladivostock, has resumed his duties there.

CONSULAR CHANGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, April 8.

The Counsellor of the British Legation, Mr. Ingram, has arrived, and is relieving Mr. Aveling, who is representing Sir Miles Lampson.

Concerning Cooking.

No. 3

CLEANLINESS.

With every type of cooking appliance a certain amount of grease is produced when fatty foods—especially meats—are cooked. The best method of dealing with this grease is to wipe it off with soft paper while it is still warm, before it has solidified, and especially before the cooker is used again

With a gas cooker there is a complete absence of dust, smoke and soot; the cooking is carried on under the most cleanly conditions. The all-enamel Gas Cooker is the acme of cleanliness.

There is striking testimony to the cleanliness of gas in the fact that the Demonstration Kitchen at the Institute of Hygiene (London) is equipped with gas cooking appliances.

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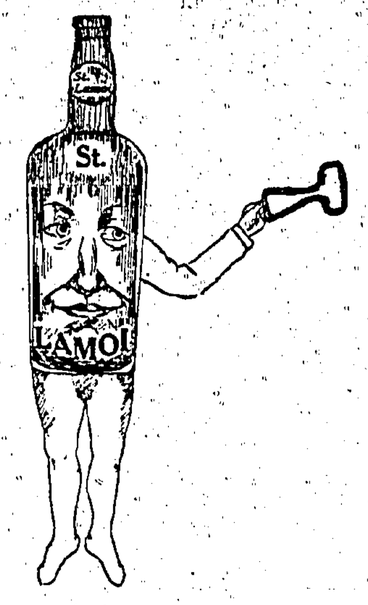

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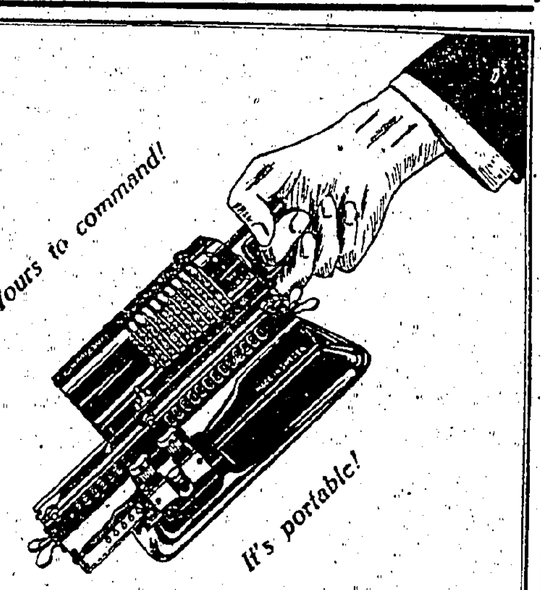

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NEW RECORDS AT HAVANA.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Alvarez of Cuba on April 2 set a new Central American Olympic Games record by running 800-metres 2 min. 0-3/5 sec. Villa of Cuba set a new Central American Olympic mark of 11 ft. 11 in. in the pole vault.

Sports News

GOLF NOTES.

THE CAPTAIN'S CUP.

[By "WRYNECK."]

B.D. Evans qualified for the Captain's Cup with 87-13 74 which, in the circumstances, was a very creditable performance.

The conditions at Fanling were really difficult over the week-end. There was a strong wind blowing most of the time and the greens were not easy. The rain has kept the fairway comparatively soft, and with the way the grass is growing, I reckon the course is playing five strokes longer than last year. Consequently I do not expect we shall see any long handicap players returning 72 nett to win any of the Easter competitions, and the man who can hit a long carry will reap his just reward.

Talking of competitions, players should remember that all putts, *however* short, must be holed. That may seem elementary; but it is forgotten sometimes. And another thing—there is no local rule at Fanling which permits of a ball being cleaned on the green.

The flower garden at Fanling is just about at the height of its beauty and it is well worth while taking a trip out there just to see—and smell—it.

Mee Cheung has taken some excellent photos of the garden and the flowers on the Club house steps.

Happy Valley.

On good Friday a team from the Kowloon Golf Club is being entertained at Happy Valley. Times between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. and afternoon times will be reserved, and players participating in this match will have precedence over all others.

Steel Shafts.

Since the R. & A. legalised the use of the steel shaft last November there has been time at home to give it a fair trial. The general opinion seems to be that steel will not oust the hickory shaft and that the proportion will be about 50-50.

The players who derive the greatest benefit from the new shaft are those with the longer handicaps. The torsional rigidity of the steel shaft does not accentuate errors made in the execution of shots, and slicing, often the bugbear of the indifferent performer, can be more easily cured.

So far as the iron clubs are concerned, the steel shaft is not so popular since it lacks the resilience to absorb the harder shock from the iron head.

Miss Molly Gourlay is of the opinion that the steel shaft, for wooden clubs, would become very popular amongst women, though she herself has not apparently derived any benefit, so far, from its use.

Playing for Position.

One of the objects of the lay-out of a golf course should be to make the game easiest for the player who can place his shot, whether it be off the tee or through the green.

At Fanling there are only two holes, namely the 11th and 17th, where any appreciable advantage can be gained by playing for a definite spot, and both of these holes are ideal examples. At the 11th, by cutting the corner as close as possible, the chances of being on in two are increased enormously. At the 17th, if you can hit a really long ball on to that soft patch on the left, you nearly always find the ball sitting up nicely to give you a chance of a glorious second over the trees onto the green, whereas further out to the right the ground is much harder and the ball often lies very close.

The 11th offers another opportunity to develop this type of hole. At present I am always disappointed if I don't snatch a stroke from bogey there. With the prevailing wind behind, provided you hit a reasonable drive, it doesn't matter much whereabouts on the fairway the ball finishes, though, when the ground is hard, the farther you are out to the right the better, as it gives you a facing slope on the green onto which to pitch and stay near the pin. But any kind of second shot with the requisite length will find the green.

Now those three additional bunkers shown in the sketch—which has been drawn from memory—give a great advantage to the player who can *place* his tee shot out to the right. The player who takes the straight line can still get on in two, provided he can play the *shot* and get plenty of carry and there is nothing to stop the short hitter from obtaining a regulation 5.

It may be said: Why go out of of your way to make it difficult for the man who takes the straight line, when, by placing your bunkers on the right, you can penalise the man who gets off the line? The answer is that the player who has pushed his tee shot out, could always avoid the traps by playing well up to the left, when the natural fall off the ground would shepherd his ball onto the green.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

ROYAL NAVY TOP THE LEAGUE.

The Royal Navy were awarded the points for Kowloon failing to fulfil their league fixture on Saturday, March 15, at Caroline Hill. This puts the Navy at the head of the table with 31 points. Chinese Athletic have still a game to play and can equal this number. Should the Athletic be successful in their final game with the Somerset L.I., they will take the championship on goal average. A drawn game, or a win for the S.L.I., would give the Royal Navy the championship.

Positions to date:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	P.
Royal Navy ...	20	13	5	2	39	22	31
Chinese Ath...	19	13	3	3	44	19	29
Somerset L. I.	17	11	2	4	40	13	24

The following games in the Hong Kong league are down for decision to-day:—

Division I.

(Kick-off 5 p.m.)

Hong Kong F.C. *v.* Somerset L.I., H.K.F.C. ground. Referee: L. S. Ness.

Division II.

(Kick-off 5 p.m.)

Eastern F.C. *v.* University F.C., St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Gr. Fisher.

Chinese Athletic "B" *v.* South China "B," North Point Stadium. Referee: Cpl. Martin.

South China "A" *v.* Chinese Athletic "A," Caroline Hill ground. Referee: Gr. Bateman.

JUNIOR SHIELD REPLAY IN KOWLOON.

At the monthly Council meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association held yesterday, at which Mr. J. Ormiston presided, it was decided to have the replay of the Junior Shield Final carried out on the ground of the Kowloon Football Club next Saturday. Play will commence at 4.30 p.m.

The teams in the final are China Athletic "B" and Eastern. Last Saturday each side scored a goal after extra time had been called.

At the close of the game on Saturday the Shield will be presented to the winners.

There was no other business of interest at the meeting.

BOXING

CITY HALL

Saturday, 12th April.

MAIN EVENT

15 ROUNDS HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND BELT.

A.B. Rowles (holder) H.M.S. Marazion *v.* Marine Smith H.M.S. Hermes

MIDDLEWEIGHTS

Marine Fraser H.M.S. Tamar *v.* A.B. Lee H.M.S Sepoy

Marine Woolford H.M.S. Hermes *v.* A.B. Tuck H.M.S. Sepoy

WELTERWEIGHT

Pte. Jones S.L.I. *v.* A.B. Burrows H.M.S. Sirdar

LIGHTWEIGHT

A.B. Harvey H.M.S. Stormcloud *v.* O.S. Scott H.M.S. Hermes

BANTAMWEIGHT

A.B. Rawlings H.M.S. Hermes *v.* Pte. Pearce S.L.I.

FEATHERWEIGHT

A.B. Odell H.M.S. Hermes *v.* Cpl. Sherston S.L.I.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S:—

MEMBERS:

Wednesday 9th and Thursday, 10th April.

GENERAL PUBLIC:

Friday 11th and Saturday, 12th April.

PRICES:—

Ringside $5.00

Others ... ...$3.00 & $1.00

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

CHINESE ENTER FINAL.

FINCHERS DISAPPOINT.

The first of the semi-finals of the Open Doubles Championship of the Colony was decided yesterday on the stand Courts of the Hong Kong Cricket Club, the aspirants being Kong Too Cheung and Ho Ka Lau (Chinese Recreation Club), and E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher (Kowloon Cricket Club). It resulted in an unexpectedly easy win for the Chinese in straight sets, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Kong and Ho took the aggressive always. At the net, they volleyed and smashed with deadly accuracy, and their combination was very good. In the opening set, the Finchers challenged them at fast play, with the result that many close quarter volleys were seen, out of which the Chinese invariably secured the advantage, and after 4 all had been called in the first set, the Chinese secured the next two games.

This reverse affected the Finchers badly, and in the second set they resorted to lobbing, which, however, the Chinese punished severely. The set went to the latter comfortably, but in the play that followed, the Finchers gave hopes to their supporters of a likely recovery. They snatched a lead of 4-1, but their opponents rallying finely checked their progress, and after a good struggle eventually took the set at 7-5.

Only one other match was decided yesterday.

The detailed scores were:—

Open Doubles.

Semi-final:—Kong Too Cheung and Ho Ka Lau beat E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher 6-4, 6-3, 7-5.

Handicap Doubles.

J. D. Humphreys and R. H. Wild (rec. 2/6) beat Redmond and Owen Hughes (owe 15/3) 6-3, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Singles.

Semi-final:—T. Honda *v.* S. A. Rumjahn.

Club Championship.

Semi-final:—H. Owen Hughes *v.* L. Forster.

Handicap Singles "B."

Final:—G. E. R. Divett *v.* H. Graves.

Mixed Doubles.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Sayer *v.* Breveton and Mrs. Usher-Somers.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jones *v.* Mr. and Mrs. Parsons.

JAPAN'S EXPORT OF FROGS.

A FLOURISHING BUSINESS.

Japan's bull frog industry is booming. Exports of succulent frog legs from the vicinity of Tsu, Miye Prerecture, now amount to 1,083 pounds per month and are increasing as rapidly as growers can raise frogs. Shipments are being made to both Europe and America, with exporters unable to meet the demand.

Upwards of 1,000 persons in the district now own 300,000 frogs which are being retained for breeding purposes in the hatching season from April to May. Each female frog is expected to lay some 20,000 eggs. Bull frogs were introduced into Japan from the United States, and have adapted themselves to the marsky regions of Miye Prerecture until they rank among its major assets.

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YOUNG CHINA AND RELIGION.

THE KINGDOM OF YOUTH.

REV. J. FOSTER'S ADDRESS TO V.D.M.A.

The Rev. J. Foster gave a most interesting address on "Young China and Religion," at the V.D.M.A. "At Home," held yesterday in the Cathedral Hall.

The lecturer spoke first of the early missionary enterprises of the Nestorians and Jesuits, and of their success in converting many of the highest placed persons in the land. Then of the hope, which was so nearly realised, of seeing a Christian ruler on the throne of China, in the person of the heir of the last Ming Emperor, who was given in baptism the name of Constantine. Had he succeeded to the throne, and been able to establish himself firmly the whole of his people might have become Christians. These early missionaries were working, said the speaker, from the highest down, but that was no longer possible. The old China had gone; every year was adding more earth to its grave. China as a democracy could not be said in truth to exist, but the spirit of her rulers was that of democracy. Winning China for Christianity no longer meant getting an entry into the court but appealing to the common people, of whom another age and another place, it was recorded that, "they heard Him gladly."

The Kingdom of Youth.

The most influencial section of modern China was educated youth. China the land of filial piety had, by an amazing swing of the pendulum, become the kingdom of youth. There were fewer men with grey hairs in positions of authority in China, than in any other land, with the possible exception of Turkey.

Formerly, said the speaker, the answer to the question "to what forces do we find ourselves opposed when teaching Christianity in China?" would have been "Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism." But that was no longer true, Christianity was up against the growing tide of materialism, in China as elsewhere.

A State Religion.

Confucianism was the state religion of old China. Every member of the state had his religious and civil duties, which were inseparably connected. The Emperor's duties entailed a worship of the heavenly powers who protected the Empire; the governor of a province must worship the guardian spirits of that province; while the common man, as a member of the smallest unit in the Empire—the family—had also his religious duties, the worship of the dead of his family and of the household spirits. That was Confucianism, a very big thing for Christianity to be up against.

But the old state religion had gone with the old state. In modern China there was no room for religion in the education of its children. The significant point was that in any other land such interference with religious freedom and religious education would raise revolution, but in China it was a matter of indifference to the mass of the people, and to the young rulers—"just common sense."

Taoism and Buddhism.

Taoism represented the lowest strata in Chinese religion. Its priests were the alchemists, the geomancers and the fortune tellers. Life for their followers was full of unnamed and unnamable terrors. Taoism still had its adherents, but a significant move was the activity of the Society which had lately been inaugurated in Canton "for the abolition of superstitious practices," which was carrying out a forcible campaign by proclamations, regulations and taxation of sacrifical objects. The movement was typical of Young China, which summed up all religions in the word "superstition."

Buddhism had had a wonderful history in China, but the Chinese form fell very far short of the majesty of its founder. The speaker said that he had received very reliable evidence that many of the worst things which were said about the Buddhist monks and nuns and their houses were true. That the rulers of China were confiscating temples and lands all over the country, might not, however, be entirely on this account, but much in the spirit in which our own Henry VIII. had broken up the English religious houses. Nevertheless Buddhism was making a determined attempt at a revival and was fighting against materialism. A modern form was being preached, mainly in Shanghai and Canton and a well organised campaign was being carried out on modern lines. Buddhism was, however, in the speaker's opinion, too one-sided to get a hold of modern China, it was a retreat from life, whereas Young China was bursting with joy at finding both feet right in the middle of life.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

Fight With Materialism.

Summing up Mr. Foster said that Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism had nothing to do with Young China, who regarded them all as their worst enemies. There was no longer any such a thing as foreign missions in China, but only a fight between Christianity and godlessness for the souls of the people. Young China was not going to be captured for Christ by some Christians getting a foothold in the country, it would only be won if England, America and Germany—the countries who led in materialism—were won.

Money and Markets

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

New York, April 4.

Market steady.

Business done 4,633,610 shares.

	Apr. 2	Apr. 3
Adams Express	35½	35½
Allied Chemical & Dye	300	303½
American Can	150½	148½
American Rolling Mill	90½	89½
American Smelting	78½	77
American Tel. & Tel.	259½	263
American Tobacco "B"	236½	235
American Waterworks	113	114½
Anaconda Copper	79½	98½
Atlantic Refining	48½	48½
Baltimore & Ohio	120	120
Bethlehem Steel	108	107½
Born Warner	45½	48½
Calumet & Hecla	29½	28½
Canadian Pacific Railway	211½	212½
Chesapeake Corporation	78½	78½
Chicago Rock Island	123½	123
Chrysler	38½	38½
Cities Service, Common	41½	41½
Columbia Gas & Electric	80½	80½
Columbia Graphaphone	28½	31½
Commercial Solvents	84½	85
Commonwealth Southern	19	19½
Commonwealth & S. warr.	6	6
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	124½	123½
Continental Oil	28½	27½
Corn Products	99½	99½
Coty, Incorporated	80½	Elim.
Curtiss Wright, Common	13½	14
Davision Chemical	41	40½
D'Pont de Nemours	137½	140
Eastman Kodak	233	233
Electric Bond & Share	109½	109½
Erie Railway	59	58½
Fox Film "A"	33½	39
General Electric	85½	87
General Food	50	40½
General Motors	49	49½
General Railway Signal	101½	103½
Gold Dust	43	42½
Goodrich Rubber	54½	54½
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	92½	91½
Granby	58½	58½
Great Northern Certificates		Unq.
Hudson Motors	55½	54½
International Cement	74	74½
International Combus. Eng.	12½	13½
International Harvester	93½	94½
Int'l Hydro Electric "A"	44½	44½
International Nickel	42½	42½
International Printers Ink	52½	52½
International Products, Com.	6½	Unq.
International Tel. & Tel.	68½	68½
Johns Manville	131	132½
Kennecott Copper	60	59½
Krouger & Toll		Unq.
Lambert	110½	110
Liggett & Myers "B"	Unq.	111
Ludlum Steel	30½	30
Mack Trucks	85½	85½
Madison Square Garden	Unq.	Elim.
Missouri Pacific	92½	91½
Montgomery Ward	39½	40
Nevada Consolidated Copper	30	29½
New York Central	186	186½
Northern Pacific Railway	93½	93
Pacific Lighting	100½	101½
Packard Motor Car	21½	21½
Paramount Famous Lasky	75½	76½
Pennsylvania Railroad	84½	84½
Pennroad Corporation	15½	15½
Phillips Petroleum	38½	38
Public Service of N. Jersey	112	110½
Radio Corporation	56½	59½
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	Unq.	55
Sears Roebuck	86½	86½
Shell Union	23½	24½
Simmons Company	49	50½
Southern California Edison	66	66½
Southern Pacific Railway	122½	122½
Standard Gas & Electric	119	119
Standard Oil of New Jersey	76½	75½
Standard Oil of New York	35½	36½
Texas Corporation	57½	57½

IMPORTS—PRICES CURRENT.

The reports and prices are published as supplied by Importers, and the Chamber cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Metals.

Market very dull. Quotations.

		Continental.
Iron and Steel—		
Steel Nail Rods	per picul	$8.20
Steel Bars	"	5.55
" Angles	"	5.55
" Rods	"	5.95
" Joists	"	5.35
" Sheets	"	9.50
" Plates	"	6.50
Swedish Bars	"	15.00
Small round rods	"	5.95
Hoops, black steel	"	7.50
" galvanized	"	14.50
Black Tubes ¼/1"	Discount 73% c. & f.	
Galv. Tubes ¼/1"	" 63% "	
Wire Nails, 1½-3	per picul	8.80
Galvanized corrugated shts., 24/26	per 100 lbs. 24 G	$3.60
Galvanized flat sheets, 1/32", 1/8"	per 100 lbs. 26 G	$0.70
Galvanized 3/32" x 4' x 9'	per lb.	$14.00
Galvanized wire 16/22 per picul		13.50

Lead—	British.
B.M., Spot	$16.80
To arrive	15.80
Australian—B.H.P., Spot	17.00
" To arrive	16.20

Tin Plates—	British.
English I.C.W., 20" x 14", 100 lbs. Spot	per box 12.90
English I.C.W., To arrive	12.20
English I.C.W., 18½" x 14", 110 lbs. Spot	13.50
English I.C.W., To arrive	13.50
	Continental.
American I.C.W. (Spot) 20" x 14" 100 lbs., 112 sheets per box	No stock
American I.C.W., To arrive 20" x 14" 100 lbs., 112 sheets	per box $15.70

Petroleum Products.

	British.
White Rose Brand	per case $4.18
Comet Brand	" 3.99
Cock "	" 3.93
Eagle Brand	2 tins 3.60
"	per bulk 3.00
Socony Motor Gasolene	per case 5.53
Silver Light	" 3.99
Crown Brand	68 lbs. per 2 tins 3.60
"	8 i. galls. 68 lbs. per bulk 3.00
Cross Brand	71 lbs. per 2 tins 3.34
"	8 i. galls. 71 lbs. per bulk 2.74
Lamp Glass	per 2 tins 3.52
Shell Motor Spirit	per case 5.53
"	per 2 tins 5.58
"	per bulk 5.08
"	per gallon (ex pump) 0.61
Scale	per case 3.96
Yin Foo	" 3.72
Texaco Motor Spirit	" 5.53
"	per gal. ex pump 0.60

Coals.	Quotations.
Kaiping—No. 1 Lump	$16.50
" Nut Coal	16.00
" No. 2 Lump	12.50
" No. 1 Slack	10.40
" No. 2 Slack	9.60

Flour

Market:—Very weak, no sale.

Quotations:

American Patent	per sack $4.32-4.80
" Straight	" 3.30-3.55
" Cut off	" 3.35-3.60
Australian No. 1	" 3.35-4.00
Canadian Cut off	" 3.20-3.30
" Straight	" 3.15-3.25
" Mixture	" 3.00
" 2nd Clear	" 2.90

Stock:

American	500,000 bags
Canadian	230,000 "
Australian	20,000 "
	750,000 bags

Sundries.

Window Glass—	
Fair average sizes 1/16" thick	per box $6.90
1/8" "	" 15.75

China, India and Straits Produce.

Sugar—

Java Rough White... per picul $7.38-7.55 (Reported sales 32,762 piculs. Spot.)

Java Rough White...per picul $7.48-7.58 (Reported sales 15,675 piculs. To arrive during April, 1930, shipment from Java.)

Java Fine White ...per picul $8.18-8.55 (Reported sales 2,062 piculs. Spot.)

Java Rough Brown...per picul $7.48 (Reported sales 825 piculs. Spot.)

Java Molasses ... per picul $5.88-6.20 (Reported sales 4,506 piculs. Spot.)

AMERICAN STOCK QUOTATIONS.

LATEST WALL STREET PRICES.

The following quotations have been received from their correspondents, Messrs. Hayden, Stone & Co., of New York, by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, Sassoon House, Shanghai, (cable address: "Swanstock," Shanghai), who are not responsible for cable mutilations:—

New York, April 7.

Tone of Market.—Irregular.
No. of Shares done.—5,500,000.
Call Money.—4 per cent.

	Last Dividend.	Latest Sales.
American Smelting	4	75
Anaconda Copper	7	77
Baltimore and Ohio	7	120
Chrysler Motors	3	39
City Service Common	30c. A	42
Curtis Wright Common	None	15
Eastman Kodak	8B	232
Electric Bond and Share	6C	110
General Motors	3	51
General Ry. Signal	5	104
Gold Dust	2½	42
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	5	92
Granby Consolidated	8	58
International Cement	4	73
Montgomery Ward	3	40
Nevada Consolidated	3	29
Radio	None	59
Sears Roebuck & Co.	2½D	89
Simmons Co.	3E	52
Standard Oil Co. of New York	1.60	38
Union Carbide and Carbon	2.60	103
United States Steel	7	197

A=Plus stock extras. D=Plus 4% in stock.
B=Includes stock extras. E=Plus 8% in stock.
C=Payable in stock.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE. SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal	TUESDAY, APRIL 8.	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal
				Banks				
...	...	$1,400	...	H.K. Banks	...	...	...	$1,400
...	...	...	£11/8	Do. (London)	...	...	...	...
£18½	...	...	...	Chartered Banks	...	...	...	£18½
...	...	...	£30	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	...	£20
...	...	...	£13½	Do. "O"	...	...	...	£15
$102	...	...	...	Bank of East Asia	$107	...	...	...
				Insurances				
$815	...	...	...	Canton Ins.	$810	...	...	...
$1½	...	1½/.70	...	Underwriters	$1.55	$1.75	...	...
T.160	...	...	...	North China	...	...	...	T160
...	...	$445	...	Union Ins.	$440	$450	$445	...
...	...	...	M.$50	Yangtsze Ins.	...	...	...	$60
$355	...	...	...	China Fires	$345	...	...	...
$900	...	...	...	H.K. Fires	$900	...	...	...
				Shipping				
...	...	...	$22½	Douglases	$22	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Steamboats	...	$28	...	...
...	$26½	...	$43	Indos (pref.)	...	...	...	$50
...	...	...	...	Do. (def.)	...	...	...	$90
...	...	...	98/9	Shell Transports	95/-	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Water-boats	...	...	...	$26½
				Mining				
...	...	...	...	Benquets	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Kailans	...	...	...	54/-
...	...	...	T13.60	Langkats (comb.)	T.14	...	...	...
...	...	...	T.7½	Do. (single)	...	...	...	T.9
...	...	...	T1.30	Explorations	...	...	...	T.1½
...	...	...	T5.40	Shanghai Loans	...	...	...	T.3½
$20½	...	...	...	Raubs	$21	...	...	...
...	...	...	21/-	Tronoh Mines	19/3	...	...	...
				Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.				
...	...	...	...	H.K. & K. Wharfs	...	$155	...	...
...	...	...	$5.40	Providents	...	...	...	$5.45
...	...	...	...	H.K. Docks	$36½	...	...	...
...	...	...	T.128	Shanghai Docks	T.128	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	New Engineerings	T.8.05	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Hongkews	...	...	...	...
				Cotton Mills				
...	...	T.13½	13.15/.20	Ewos	T13.10	...	...	...
...	...	...	T.80	S'hai. C'tons (old)	...	...	...	T.63½
...	...	...	T.78	Do. (new)	...	...	...	T.81
...	...	...	T.10	Zoong Sings	T9.65	T.10	...	...
				Lands, Hotels and Buildings				
$12.90	$13.10	$13.10	...	H.K. & S. Hotels	$12.95	...	...	...
$72½	...	$73	...	H.K. Lands	$72½	...	...	...
T.245	...	...	...	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...	...
...	$8.80	...	...	H.K. Realtys	...	...	...	$8½
$14	...	$14	...	Humphreys	$14.10	...	...	...
...	$88	...	...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...	...
				Public Utilities				
...	$21½	$21½	...	Tramways	...	$21.60	$21.55	...
...	...	...	$11.65	Peak Trams (old)	$11	...	...	...
...	...	...	$6.05	Do. (new)	$5½	...	...	...
$72	...	$72½/3	...	Star Ferries	$72½	...	$73	...
...	...	$24½/3	...	C. Lights (old)	$24.30	...	...	...
$18½	...	$19/½	...	Do. (new)	$18.80	...	...	...
...	...	$72½	...	H.K. Electrics	$72	$72½	72/.35	...
$23	...	...	...	Macao do.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$5.05	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...	...
$13½	...	$13½	...	Telephones	$13½	...	$13.60	...
T.19	...	...	...	China Buses	...	...	...	...
...	10/-	...	...	Tractions	...	...	...	9/-
18/3	...	...	...	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...	...
				Industrials				
...	...	...	T.10	Caldbeck, (ord.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	T.10	Macgregor (pref.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$2½	Canton Ices	...	...	...	$2½
...	$16.20	...	...	Cements (comb.)	$15.80	$16.20	16/.10	...
$11	...	...	...	Do. (old)	...	...	...	$12½
$4½	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	$3½
$7.35	...	...	...	Ropes	$7	$7½	...	...
$0.80	...	...	...	China Sugars	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$27	Malabon Sugars	...	...	...	$29
$5	...	...	...	United Asbestos	...	...	...	...
				Miscellaneous				
$23	$23½	...	...	Dairy Farms	...	...	$23½	...
$0.80	...	...	...	Der A. Wings	...	...	...	...
$29½	...	...	...	Amusements	$29½	...	...	...
...	...	...	$1.20	Constructions	$1.20	...	...	...
$2½	...	...	...	Lane Crawfords	...	...	...	$3
$18	...	...	...	Mackintoshs	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...	$4
...	...	...	$12	Sinceres (old)	$10.70	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	$9.90	...	...	...
...	...	$10.80	...	Watsons	$10.60	...	...	...
$2.85	...	...	...	Wm. Powells	$2½	...	...	...
62%/.	...	...	...	B. Ind. G.$ Bonds	62%	...	...	...
7%	prem.	...	...	H.K. Govt. Loan	$107	...	...	...

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	WEEK DAYS. From G.P.O.	WEEK DAYS. From Sheungwan Branch P.O.	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS. From G.P.O.	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS. From Sheungwan Branch P.O.
Canton	7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.15 a.m. & 5.00 p.m. Sundays 5 p.m. only	7.30 a.m. & 7.00 p.m. Sundays 7.00 p.m. only
Macao & Tsimshan	7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.	7.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m. Sundays 8.15 a.m. only	7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Sundays 8.30 a.m. only
Kongmoon (except Saturdays)	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Kaukong (except Saturdays)		6.00 p.m.		6.00 p.m.
Fatshan (By Train)	7.15 a.m.		7.15 a.m.	
Tai O	9.00 a.m.		9.00 a.m.	
Tai Po	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.		9.00 a.m.	
Shumchun	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.		11.0 a.m.	
Cheungchow	12.30 p.m. & 4.30 p.m. Saturdays 1.00 p.m. & 4.30 p.m.		11.00 a.m. & 4.30 p.m.	
Aberdeen	8.30 a.m.		8.30 a.m.	
Stanley	1.00 p.m.		1.00 p.m.	
Antan, Pingshan, Santin, Shatin, Shataukok and Sheungshui	3.00 p.m.		10.30 a.m.	
Saikung	4.30 p.m.		4.30 p.m.	
Namtau, Shekki & Taiping (Fumtin)		7.00 p.m.		7.00 p.m.

FOREIGN MAILS.

RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

The wireless rate on telegrams to British North Borneo has been increased to 50 cents per word with effect from 2nd inst.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai & Swatow	*Suiyang*	10th Apr.
Europe via Suez (Letters and papers, London, 13th March, and parcels, 6th March)	*Kashgar*	10th Apr.
Straits	*Boltana*	11th Apr.
Australia & Manila	*Changte*	11th Apr.
Japan & Manila	*Taisuta Maru*	11th Apr.
U.S.A. (Seattle, 22nd Mar.), Canada, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Lincoln*	11th Apr.
Japan & Shanghai	*Siberia Maru*	12th Apr.
Straits	*Kidderpore*	13th Apr.
Straits	*Suwa Maru*	13th Apr.
Manila	*Pres. Grant*	14th Apr.
Australia & Manila	*Kagi Maru*	17th Apr.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 22nd March), Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Shinyo Maru*	17th Apr.
Canada (Victoria, B.C., 29th March), U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	*Empress of Asia*	17th Apr.
Japan & Shanghai	*Atsuta Maru*	18th Apr.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 21st March), Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	*Pres. Garfield*	19th Apr.
Japan	*Aki Maru*	21st Apr.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 28th March), Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Cleveland*	21st Apr.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date & Time
		Wednesday, 9th,
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	*Limchow*	5.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 28th April, & *Europe via Siberia	*Emp. of Russia*	Reg., 9.15 a.m. Letters 10.00 a.m.
Manila	*Chinese Prince*	11.30 a.m.
Swatow	*Yuen Lee*	12.30 p.m.
Shanghai	*Meissonier*	2.30 p.m.
Taiyuan	*Taiyuan*	3.30 p.m.
Straits	*City of Tokio*	4.30 p.m.
Hoihow	*New Mathilde*	5.00 p.m.
		Thursday, 10th,
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	*Kanchow*	9.30 a.m.
Straits	*Van Heuten*	10.30 a.m.
Shanghai	*Tjikandi*	10.30 a.m.
*Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	*Deli Maru*	10.30 a.m.
Swatow	*Hydrangea*	2.30 p.m.
Saigon	*Waiching*	4.30 p.m.
		Friday, 11th,
Shanghai, Japan & *EUROPE via Siberia	*Kashgar*	10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiyang*	1.00 p.m.
		Kowloon P.O.
		Parcels 4.30 p.m.
		Reg. 12th, 9.00 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 8th May	*Malwa*	Letters 10.00 a.m.
		G.P.O.
		Par., 11th, 5.00 p.m.
		Reg., 12th, 9.45 a.m.
		Letters 10.30 a.m.
		Saturday, 12th,
Foochow and Wai Hai Wei	*Huichow*	9.30 a.m.
Amoy	*Anking*	5.00 p.m.
		Reg. 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai & *EUROPE via Siberia	*Beltana*	Letters 6.00 p.m.
		Sunday, 13th,
Bangkok via Swatow	*Kalgan*	9.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	*Canton Maru*	9.00 a.m.
		Monday, 14th,
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu and *San Francisco—due San Francisco 8th May	*Tatsuta Maru*	8.30 a.m.
Shanghai	*Suwa Maru*	10.30 a.m.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 2nd May	*Pres. Grant*	Parcels 3.00 p.m. Reg. 4.15 p.m. Letters 5.00 p.m.
		Reg. 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai and *EUROPE via Siberia	*Pres. Grant*	Letters 6.00 p.m.
		Tuesday, 15th,
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	*Haining*	2.00 p.m.
		Kowloon P. O.
		Reg. 4.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 14th May	*Empedon*	Letters 4.30 p.m.
		G.P.O.
		Reg. 5.00 p.m.
		Letters 6.00 p.m.
Swatow	*Kwongsang*	5.00 p.m.
		Wednesday, 16th,
Swatow	*Sunning*	8.30 a.m.
*Swatow & Foochow	*Cheong Shing*	5.00 p.m.
		Thursday, 17th,
Sandakan	*Mausang*	1.30 p.m.
Amoy	*Taiwan*	3.30 p.m.
*Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 29th April	*Changte*	Parcels 5.00 p.m. Reg., 18th, 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
		Friday, 18th,
Japan	*Kaga Maru*	9.30 a.m.
Manila	*Empress of Asia*	10.30 a.m.
		Kowloon P.O.
		Reg. 4.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 19th May	*Atsuta Maru*	Let., 19th, 9.00 a.m.
		G.P.O.
		Reg., 19th, 8.45 a.m.
		Letters 9.30 a.m.
		Saturday, 19th,
Amoy	*Kutsang*	9.30 a.m.
		Tuesday, 22nd,
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 5th May	*Aki Maru*	Reg. 8.15 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m.

*Superscribed correspondence only.

PROSECUTION QUESTIONS SINGAPORE J.P.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

Mr. Strellett: That is in the *Straits Government Gazette*. I don't think that that is on the library table of the gaol! I don't know why the question is asked.

Mr. Lindsell: It says there that the defendant had resigned. I think the defendant can be asked if that is correct.

Defendant: That must be a correct statement.

Mr. Lindsell: Have you, in fact, resigned?—I have not. It is not correct to say that I have resigned.

Mr. Lloyd added that in connection with this notice, the most remarkable thing was that the letters "J.P." had been omitted after defendant's name.

"In the Soup."

Defendant: It must be this trouble. They think that I am in the soup. I think the same thing accounts for the Nanyang Bros.' attitude also.

His Worship: Surely you are not suggesting that the Government of the Straits Settlement have removed your name from the list of Justices of the Peace without waiting to see the result of this case? That is what inevitably follows from your last answer?—Yes.

Was your name on the list last year?—Yes, sir.

Do you remember what you told me about Lam Tin Yau in Mr. Grimmitt's office?—Yes.

Could I have offered you any further facilities to find Lam?—You gave me all the facilities I want, but I was perplexed and did not know what to do.

In answer to a series of other questions, defendant said his impression was that Lam was a Cantonese.

Mr. Lloyd: And he told you in his letter dated March 1 that his mother was ill. Therefore if the date is correct on the letter, he was in the Colony on March 1. He was leaving suddenly to visit his sick mother and he was a Cantonese. The Po Tak Wharf is close to the Canton Wharf and not far from the Macau Wharf. As you had reason to suspect this man Lam, could you not have taken the Revenue Officers to find Lam on the Canton Wharf and the Macau Wharf? According to his letter you would expect him to go off early?—That would have been a good way, but I never thought of that.

You said that on your way down from Shanghai, Lam told you that he was going to stay on the Peak Road. Why did you not tell me that in my office? There are very few houses on the Peak Road, you know?—I referred to the telephone directory, and not having found his name, I thought he was not living there.

You said you knew Mr. Chan Lim Pak. Do you know his family house in Hong Kong?—He lives at 15 Peak Road.

Altogether Perplexed.

Mr. Lloyd (to the Court): I better state that I do not suspect Mr. Chan Lim Pak of having anything to do with this man Lam. (To the defendant): Don't you think that it would have been a good idea to have told me that with a view to tracing Mr. Lam?—At the time I was entirely perplexed. I did telephone to Mr. Chan twice from the Central Police Station.

Mr. Lloyd then produced to the witness the envelope and letter which Mr. Lam is alleged to have written to the defendant. Pointing to a crest on the flap of the envelope, Mr. Lloyd asked defendant if the latter recognised the design. He also produced a few envelopes found amongst defendant's property, which bore a similar crest and was of the same size and shape.

Defendant said he obtained the envelope when he was a passenger aboard the s.s. Takada.

Regarding the labels on the luggage, Mr. Lloyd drew the Court's attention to the fact that the labels to be found on what defendant claimed was his luggage were in a way identical with the labels found on the luggage of Lam Tin Yau. Mr. Lloyd pointed out that the one set of luggage contained labels from practically the same companies as the other set.

Replying to another question by Mr. Lloyd, defendant said he had forgotten all about the keys until he was offered a seat in the Revenue Office. Then something hard prodded him in the ribs and he remembered the location of the keys.

Mr. Lindsell: Can you account for that curious lapse of memory?—All I can say was that I kept those keys in an unusual place.

Mr. Lloyd. When you handed the keys over to R. O. Ward, did you give any explanation to him as to why you did not hand them over to him before?—I did not explain to him.

Mr. Lloyd: How can you account for the fact that this man Lam Tin Yau, a mere acquaintance, entrusted you with $9,000 worth of valuable cargo?

Mr. Lindsell: That is a comment rather than a question. (To defendant): You agree that Lam Tin Yau was not more than a mere acquaintance?

Defendant: Yes.

Mr. Lindsell (To Mr. Lloyd): It seems to me the proper way to ask this question is: "Why were you willing to take charge of these suitcases for a mere acquaintance?"

Defendant: In fact, I was not willing to take charge, but when I looked for Chan (Lam's messenger), he was gone.

Mr. Lindsell: You did, in fact, take them. You allowed this luggage to be taken down to the wharf, therefore you were willing to undertake this service for a mere acquaintance? (No answer).

Mr. Lloyd (to defendant): I put it to you that Lam Tin Yau does not exist?

Defendant did not seem to understand, when Mr. Lindsell explained with: Apart from your own evidence, there is in fact no evidence before the Court that Lam Tin Yau exists?—I don't agree.

What other evidence is there?—He is in existence.

Mr. Lindsell: That is your story, but do you agree that there is not a shadow of evidence to corroborate your story of the existence of Lam Tin Yau?

Mr. Strellett: In any case we know there is a man by the name of Chan who came to see you?

Defendant: Yes.

Mr. Strellett: And if we had that man Chan here, he could tell us if Lam Tin Yau existed?

His Worship: He might.

After a woman who had come from Honam, had given evidence to corroborate defendant's statement as to the length of his stay in Canton, Mr. Strellett addressed the Court on behalf of the defence.

His Private Life.

Regarding defendant's private life, Mr. Strellett said that the prosecution had produced nothing that could cast any doubt on it whatever. With regard to the word "resigned" in the Gazette, Mr. Strellett thought that was probably a euphemism. The defendant had no reason to doubt his position when he left Singapore in December.

There was a large bundle of letters which was correspondence between the defendant and the Government House and the General, which was available to the Court and, which would prove beyond question the defendant's standing. Mr. Strellett added: "If you are not a J.P. and you claim you are, it is a foolish lie to tell here."

Continuing, Mr. Strellett said that the defendant had a sensitive knowledge of the position which he held. That was to his mind a position of influence. He had travelled with a large selection of letters from Government House, etc. The possession of these letters was consistent with his acquaintanceship with Dr. Kotewall and Sir Shou-son Chow and others.

Mr. Strellett emphasized the fact that the defendant's meeting with Lam Tin Yau was purely accidental and it was probable that the chance meeting on December 22, set Lam Tin Yau's mind in motion.

His Worship was asked to rule out entirely the physical possibility of the defendant having prepared the baggage. The preparation had apparently been done on a careful scale.

As regards the question of whether the defendant had any knowledge that what he was carrying was contraband, Mr. Strellett said that the defendant had frankly admitted that he was in control of the suiteases. From the prosecution's point of view that would have been enough. The prosecution, however, tried to go further than that and from the evidence given by Revenue Officers, it seemed obvious that their intention was to put the defendant in a thoroughly bad light.

Mr. Strellett here drew attention to the fact that had the defendant so intended, he could have asked Mr. Kotewall for another exemption card on the eve of his departure, but he did nothing of the kind.

The "Kotewall Motif."

After dealing with the conflict of evidence given by the Chinese Revenue Officers, Mr. Strellett drew attention to what he described as the "Kotewall *motif*" that arose out of the whole evidence of the Chinese Revenue Officers. The C.R.O.'s have seized upon that name and have put it in various disguises. In one case he was to get out of his bed and frighten them off. In another case, Mr. Kotewall's card was an exemption permit. In another connection he had given the card to a friend and Mr. King's name had been introduced, and in yet another case the defendant had to run away and telephone for Mr. Kotewall.

Mr. Strellett contended that there was some motive for these concoctions. He submitted that the concoctions were calculated to leave out the real motive of the defendant in returning to the hotel. He thought it was a most disgraceful accumulation of evidence calculated to deceive the Court.

Mr. Lindsell pointed out that he agreed that the evidence of the Chinese Revenue Officers was unreliable but he added that it was not to be entirely discounted.

Mr. Strellett went on to say that he thought the evidence of the C.R.O.'s was merely the result of "mutual gabble" and at another point described it as "a garbled story in which every person is very anxious to play a major part."

As regards defendant's guilty knowledge or otherwise, Mr. Strellett asked if the defendant could have done anything more foolish than walk right into the jaws of the Revenue Officers, as it were, with loads and loads of opium at a place where he knew he would be and where he had been searched.

Mr. Strellett suggested that if the defendant really knew the contents of the baggage he could have arranged for their removal to the ship in many ways, one of which was to have it sent through the Hong Kong Hotel and another was to hire a launch to take it off from Queen's Pier, where there were practically no Revenue Officers. The step which defendant took was not consistent with any knowledge of the contents.

Mr. Lindsell: You must remember that Mr. Lloyd's evidence was that outgoing luggage was not searched except on very strong suspicion.

Suspected All the Time.

Mr. Strellett: Then all I can say is that my client has been under strong suspicion all the time.

Mr. Lindsell: I do not believe that the defendant had ever been searched before.

Mr. Strellett said that Mr. Kotewall had told the Court that the complaint had been very common. He pointed out grounds on which there was reason to believe that outgoing luggage was very often searched and he asked the Magistrate to re-consider the point.

Continuing, Mr. Strellett said that another point in defendant's favour was the fact that he could not have hoped to conceal six large suitcases containing contraband with three small suitcases containing his personal luggage.

At this point (6.55 p.m.) Mr. Lindsell said: I must interrupt, Mr. Strellett. If you are going to go on much longer, I must adjourn.

Mr. Strellett: If your Worship still have any doubt in your mind, I must leave no stone unturned.

Mr. Lindsell: We have been here four hours and that seems beyond human endurance.

Mr. Strellett then asked if his Worship could cut short the proceedings by indicating on what points his Worship was not clear.

His Worship pointed out that there were inaccuracies and discrepancies in the stories told by the Chinese Revenue Officers, but he pointed out that they gave their evidence three weeks after the event.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

The two main points in his Worship's mind that stuck out to make it difficult to believe in the defendant's innocence was firstly the keys and secondly the question of the envelopes. His Worship concluded by explaining that the onus lay with the defendant especially in respect of those two points.

The case was adjourned until Thursday at 11.30 a.m.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING CHARGE FAILS.

P.W.D. OVERSEER ACQUITTED OF RECKLESSNESS.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. F. Baker, an overseer of the Public Works Department, had to answer a summon of negligent driving brought against him.

Traffic Sergeant George said at 11.05 a.m. on March 30 he was on cycle patrol duty, with Inspector Bloor in the sidecar, and was travelling down Western Street. Half way down the incline he saw defendant swing round the corner at about 15 to 18 miles an hour. He submitted that there was negligence in driving through a congested street at that speed. Further, defendant swung so far into the centre of the road that in turning the corner he had again to swerve to his left. Defendant almost went into the gutter but recovered himself and swerved to the right. He proceeded for some distance up Western Street before witness pulled him up. Defendant must have seen the skid marks caused by his car.

Inspector Bloor also gave evidence and held that defendant did not sound his horn and that he swung round the corner at a speed of about 20 miles an hour.

In his statement to the Magistrate, Mr. Baker said:—"I actually took the corner in the centre of the road, but there was a Chinese woman standing about two feet from the pavement at the corner. I sounded my horn several times to attract her attention, and she eventually turned round, saw me and just stood still. Sounding my horn, I had to slow down.

"I estimated my speed around the corner was 12 miles an hour. I was driving a brand-new car which I had just unpacked, and could hardly have been negligent with that. The point raised by the prosecution is that I swerved to the left. I don't know whether they intended me to go into the middle of the road. Actually, I swerved to the left because I saw the motorcycle coming down."

The Magistrate said he did not find negligence sufficiently serious and dismissed the summons.

GIRL SOLD BY HER OWN FATHER.

PURCHASER PLEADS GUILTY.

Pleading guilty to having purchased a girl as a *mui tsai*, a Chinese woman, Man Cheung, was fined $100, or two months' imprisonment, by Mr. A. G. H. Grantham at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. H. R. Butters, who prosecuted, said that the Police raided the basement of 45, Elgin Street, on April 1 and found that defendant was keeping the girl there. Defendant handed over the document covering the transaction on the girl and explained to Inspector J. Murphy that the girl was brought down from the country by her father and sold for $115. The deed was made in the name of defendant's husband, who is now in Singapore.

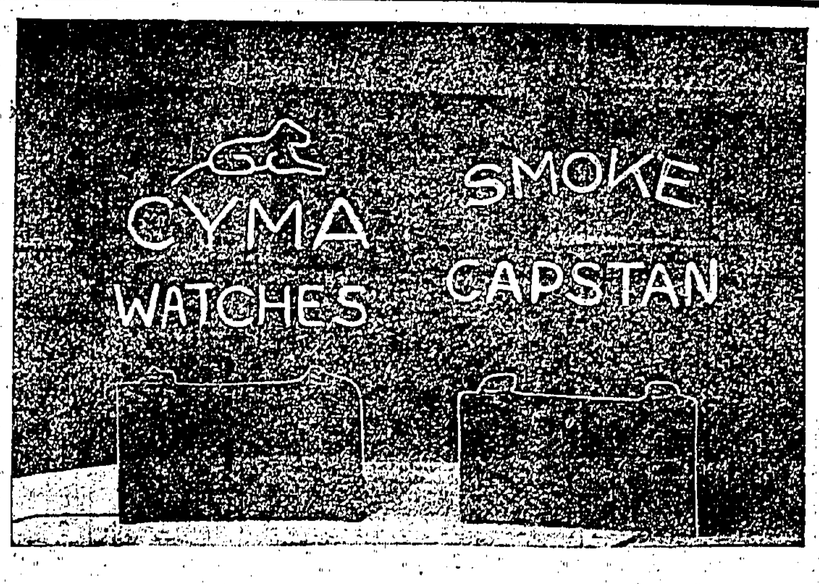
For the defence, Mr. A. E. Hall submitted that after reading the deed of sale he had no alternative but to plead guilty. His client had purchased the girl without knowing that she was committing an offence. She was quite prepared to return to girl to her people or to the Po Leung Kuk.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 333 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial News.
12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.
1.30 p.m.—Weather report.
5 p.m.—European programme of Victor records supplied by Messrs. Moutrie & Compony.
6 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.
7 to 9 p.m.—Experimental programme.
9 p.m.—Evening weather report.
Piano Recital by Mr. H. Ore:—
1. (a) 22 Variations in C Minor, (b) Eccossaises and (c) Turkish March, Beethoven.
2. Second Sonata, Chopin (Mr. H. Ore).
3. (a) Etude in C Sharp Minor, (b) Etude in E Major and (c) Etude in D Sharp Minor, Scriabin; (d) Second Hungar Rhaps, Liszt (Mr. H. Ore).

Victor recorded programme supplied by Messrs. Moutrie & Company.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.



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ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, May 4.

AMOY.

Taiyuan, B. & S., Apr. 9.
Haiyang, Douglas Apr. 11.
Anking, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Tjisaroea, J.C.J.L., Apr. 14.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 15.
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 17.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Apr. 17.
Tsinan, B. & S., Apr. 17.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Apr. 20.
Suisang, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Apr. 28.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., May 1.
Tilawa, B.I., May 2.
Yuensang, Jardine's, May 4.

ANTWERP.

Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 29.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 3.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Changte, B. & S., Apr. 18.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23.
Nellore, E. & A., May 2.

BALTIC PORTS.

Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.

BALTIMORE.

Trentbank, Bank, Apr. 6.

BANGKOK.

Hiram, Thoresen, Apr. 13.
Kalgan, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Hellas, Thoresen, Apr. 20.
Helios, Thoresen, Apr. 27.
Herundo, Thoresen, May 4.

BELAWAN DELI.

Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Apr. 10.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.

BOMBAY.

Awa Maru, N.Y.K. Apr. 11.
Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 23.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.

BOSTON.

Chinese Prince, Furness, Apr 9.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Apr. 18.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Siamese Prince, Furness, Apr. 24.
Tsuyama Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, May 4.

BREMEN.

Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 9.

BRINDISI.

Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 10.
Fiume, Dodwell's, Apr. 26.

CALCUTTA.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 15.
Talma, B.I., Apr. 15
Namsang, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Shirala, B.I., Apr. 28.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 2.
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 7.
Takliwa, B.I., May 9.

CEBU.

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Apr. 19.
Everett, S.S.S., Apr. 24.

CHEFOO.

Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 12.
Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 25.

COLOMBO.

Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K. Apr. 11.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 22.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 23.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Fiume, Dodwell's, Apr. 26.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.
Beltana, P. & O., May 3.
Derfflinger, Melchers, May 3.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 3.
Kulmerland, Jebsen, May 3.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, May 4.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 7.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 9.

COPENHAGEN.

Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.

DUTCH PORTS.

City of Tokio, Bank, Apr. 9.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Kulmerland, Jebsen, Apr. 27.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 29.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.
Derfflinger, Melchers, May 3.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 3.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 7.
Tacoma Star, D'well's, May 8.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 9.

FOOCHOW.

Haiching, Douglas, Apr. 8.
Liangchow, B. & S., Apr. 8.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Haiyang, Douglas Apr. 11.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 12.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 15.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Apr. 17.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 9.

GENOA.

Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr, 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Oanfa, B.F., Apr. 16.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Kulmerland, Jebsen, Apr. 27.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.
Derfflinger, Melchers, May 3.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, May 4.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 9.

GLASGOW.

Oanfa, B.F., Apr. 16.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.

GOTHENBURG.

Afrika, Manners, Apr. 9.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kanchow, B. & S., Apr. 10.
Canton, M.M., Apr. 10-11.
Chusan, B. & S., Apr. 24.

HAMBURG.

City of Tokio, Bank, Apr. 9.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Kulmerland, Jebsen, Apr. 27.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 29.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.
Derfflinger, Melchers, May 3.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 7.
Tacoma Star, D'well's, May 8.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 9.

HAVRE.

Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Oanfa, B.F., Apr. 16.

HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 2.

ILOILO.

Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Apr. 19.
Everett, S.S.S., Apr. 24.

JAPAN PORTS

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Apr. 9.
Meissonier, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Malaya, Manners, Apr. 10.
Malaya, Manners, Apr. 11.
Beltana, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 13.
Tantalus, B.F., Apr. 13.
Adrastus, B.F., Apr. 14.
Saarland, Jebsen, Apr. 14.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Cyclops, B.F., Apr. 15.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Apr. 15.
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Himalaya, D'well's, Apr. 16.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Apr. 16
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 17.
Adrastus, B.F., Apr. 18.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 18.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Apr. 18.
Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 18.
Cyclops, B.F., Apr. 19.
Isar, Melchers, Apr. 19.
Ixion, B.F., Apr. 19.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Apr. 20.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 22.
Sphinx, M.M., Apr. 22.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 25.
Pembrokeshire, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Suisang, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 29.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Apr. 30.
Japan Gilman's, Apr. 30.
Viminale, D'well's, Apr. 30.
Ammon, Jebsen, May 1.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 2.
Tilawa, B.I., May 2.
Yuensang, Jardine's, May 4.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., May 6.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 9.

JAVA PORTS.

Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Apr. 15.
Tjikembang J.C.J.L., Apr. 22.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Apr. 29.

LIVERPOOL.

Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Oanfa, B.F., Apr. 16.
Tacoma Star, D'well's, May 8.

LONDON.

City of Tokio, Bank, Apr. 9.
Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 29.
Beltana, P. & O., May 3.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 3.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 7.
Tacoma Star, D'well's, May 8.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 9.

LOS ANGELES.

Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Apr. 18.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 22.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 2.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., May 6.

MANILA.

Chinese Prince, Furness, Apr. 10.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr, 12.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Apr. 15.
Changte, B. & S., Apr. 18.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Apr. 18.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 22.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23.
Siamese Prince, Furness, Apr. 24.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Apr. 26.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Apr. 29.
Nellore, E. & A., May 2.
Derfflinger, Melchers, May 3.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, May 4.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 7.

MARSEILLES.

Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 22.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 29.
Beltana, P. & O., May 3.
Kulmerland, Jebsen, May 3.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 3.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, May 4.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 9.

NAPLES.

Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 3.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, May 4.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Chinese Prince, Furness, Apr. 9.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Apr. 18.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Siamese Prince, Furness, Apr. 24.
Tsuyama Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, May 4.

NORTH CHINA.

Malaya, Manners, Apr. 10.

OSLO.

Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.

PANAMA.

Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Apr. 18.
Tsuyama Maru, N.Y.K., May 1.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 2.

PENANG.

Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 15.
Talma, B.I., Apr. 15
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr. 23.
Namsang, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Shirala, B.I., Apr. 28.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 2.
Beltana, P. & O., May 3.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 3.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, May 4.
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 7.
Tacoma Star, D'well's, May 8.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 9.
Takliwa, B.I., May 9.

PORTLAND.

Caucasier, Bank, Apr. 16.
Nevada, S.S.S., Apr. 17.
Texas, S.S.S., Apr. 26.
Golden Sun, S.S.S., May 3.

RANGOON.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 15.
Talma, B.I., Apr. 15

SAIGON.

Shansi, B. & S., Mar. 31.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 22.

SANDAKAN.

Mausang, Jardine's, Apr. 18.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Apr. 29.
Nellore, E. & A., May 2.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Nevada, S.S.S., Apr. 17.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Apr. 18.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 22.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23
Texas, S.S.S., Apr. 26.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., May 6.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Afrika, Manners, Apr. 16.

SEATTLE.

Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Apr. 15.
Caucasier, Bank, Apr. 16.
Ixion, B.F., Apr. 19.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 29.

SHANGHAI.

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Apr. 9
Hangsang, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Isar, Melechers, Apr. 9.
Meissonier, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Apr. 9.
Malaya, Manners, Apr. 10
Chekiang, B. & S., Apr. 11.
Beltana, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 13.
Suiyang, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Tantalus, B.F., Apr. 13.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Adrastus, B.F., Apr. 14.
Saarland, Jebsen, Apr. 14.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Cyclops, B.F., Apr. 15.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Apr. 15
Shantung, B. & S., Apr. 15.
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 16.
Himalaya, D'well's, Apr. 16.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Apr. 16.

SHANGHAI.—(Continued).

Kwongsang, Jardine's, Apr. 16.
Sunning, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., Apr. 17.
Tsinan, B. & S., Apr. 17.
Adrastus, B.F., Apr. 18.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Apr. 18.
Cyclops, B.F., Apr. 19.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Chaksang, Jardine's, Apr. 20.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Apr. 20.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 22.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Apr. 20.
Sphinx, M.M., Apr. 22.
Szechuen, B. & S., Apr. 22.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Apr. 23.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 23.
Pembrokeshire, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Suisang, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Mantua, P. & O., Apr. 25.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr, 29.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Apr. 30.
Japan Gilman's, Apr. 30.
Viminale, D'well's, Apr. 30.
Ammon, Jebsen, May 1.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., May 1.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., May 6.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, May 7.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 9.

SINGAPORE.

Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 10.
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K. Apr. 11.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Malwa, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Anking, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 14.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 14.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 15.
Talma, B.I., Apr. 15.
Sarpedon, B.F., Apr. 16.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Sauerland, Jebsen, Apr. 19.
Oanfa, B.F., Apr. 20.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Apr. 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 22.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Apr, 23.
Chemnitz, Melchers, Apr. 24.
Namsang, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Fuime, Dodwell's, Apr. 26.
Rajputana, P. & O., Apr. 26.
Shirala, B.I., Apr. 28.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 29.
Delhi, Gilman's, May 2.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 2.
Beltana, P. & O., May 3.
Derfflinger, Melchers, May 3.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., May 3.
Kulmerland, Jebsen, May 3.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, May 4.
Hakata Maru, N.Y.K., May 5.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 7.
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 7.
Takliwa, B.I., May 9.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 9.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Tinhow, Bank, Apr. 15.
Hakata Maru, N.Y.K., May 5.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 2.
Hakata Maru, N.Y.K., May 5.

SWATOW.

Chipshing, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Chekiang, B. & S., Apr. 11.
Haiyang, Douglas Apr. 11.
Anking, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Hiram, Thoresen, Apr. 13.
Kalgan, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Suiyang, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Tjisaroea, J.C.J.L., Apr. 14.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 15.
Shantung, B. & S., Apr. 15.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, Apr. 16.
Sunning, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Apr 17.
Chaksang, Jardine's, Apr. 20.
Hellas, Thoresen, Apr. 20.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Apr. 20.
Szechuen, B. & S., Apr. 22.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Apr. 23.
Helios, Thoresen, Apr. 27.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Apr. 28.
Chipshing, Jardine's May 6.

TIENTSIN.

Chipshing, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 12.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Apr. 17.
Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 25.
Chipshing, Jardine's May 6.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Col. di Lana, Dodwell's, Mar. 27.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 10.

TSINGTAO.

Hangsang, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Suiyang, B. & S., Apr. 13.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Shantung, B. & S., Apr. 15.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, Apr. 16.
Chaksang, Jardine's, Apr. 20.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Apr. 20.
Szechuen, B. & S., Apr. 22.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Apr. 23.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Apr. 9.
Caucasier, Bank, Apr. 16.
Ixion, B.F., Apr. 19.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Apr. 30.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Apr. 9.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Apr. 15.
Ixion, B.F., Apr. 19.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 29.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Apr. 30.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

Meissonier, Jardine's, Apr. 9.
Pembrokeshire, Jardine's, Apr. 25.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 9.

WEIHAIWEI.

Huichow, B. & S., Apr. 12.
Kueichow, B. & S., Apr. 25.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Angers due from Saigon Apr. 8.
Adrastus due from Europe Apr. 17.
Afrika due from Shanghai Apr. 16.
Aki Maru due from Japan Apr. 21.
Ammon due from Europe May 1.
Achilles due from Europe May 16.
Antenor due from Europe Apr. 30.
Asama Maru due from Japan Apr. 23.
Athos II arrived from Shanghai Apr. 8.
Atsuta Maru due from Japan Apr. 18.
Awa Maru due from Singapore Apr. 10.
Beltana due from Singapore Apr. 11.
Behmacdhui due from Manila Apr. 11.
Bonneville due from Europe May 12.
Caucasier due from New York Apr. 12.
Changte due from Manila Apr. 11. 11.
Chemnitz due from Europe Apr. 24.
Chinese Prince due from Shanghai Apr. 8.
City of Norwich due from Europe Apr. 26.
City of Shanghai due from Europe Apr. 9.
Cyclops due from Europe Apr. 15.
D'Artagnan due from Shanghai Apr. 21.
Delhi due from Japan May 1.
Derfflinger due from Japan May 2.
Dessau due from Shanghai Apr. 10.
Diomed due from Europe Apr. 23.
Duisburg arrived from Shanghai Apr. 7.
Emp. of Asia due from Vancouver Apr. 17.
Emp. of Canada due from Vancouver May 6.
Forthbank due from New York Apr. 12.
Fushimi Maru due from Singapore Apr. 27.
Fusiyama due from Europe May 17.
Genoa Maru arrived from Japan Apr. 8.
Gleniffer due from Europe May 8.
Hakata Maru due from Europe May 4.
Himalaya due from Europe Apr. 16.
Hindenburg, due from Europe May 9.
Isar due from Europe Apr. 19.
Ixion arrived from Europe Apr. 8.
Japan due from Europe Apr. 30.
Kaga Maru due from Australia Apr. 17.
Kashgar due from Europe Apr. 10.
Kashima Maru due from Singapore May 2.
Khiva due from Europe May 8.
Kidderpore due from Singapore Apr. 13.
Kulmerland due from Shanghai May 2.
Lahore due from Europe May 5.
Lima Maru due from Singapore Apr. 13.
Lisbon Maru due from Japan Apr. 15.
Macedonia arrived London Apr. 4.
Mantua due from Europe Apr. 24.
Mirzapore due from Japan Apr. 22.
Nagano Maru due from Japan Apr. 15.
Nellore due from Japan May 1.
Oanfa due from Shanghai Apr. 20.
Pembrokeshire due from Europe Apr. 24.
Phemius due from Europe May 9.
Pres. Cleveland due from U.S.A. Apr. 21.
Pres. Garfield due from U.S.A. Apr. 19.
Pres. Grant due from Manila Apr. 14.
Pres. Lincoln due from Shanghai Apr. 11.
Pres. Polk due from Shanghai May 3.
Pres. Van Buren arrived from Shanghai Apr. 5.
Rajputana due from Japan Apr. 25.
Remscheid due from Japan May 8.
Romolo due from Shanghai Apr 10.
Saarbruecken due from Europe May 7.
Saarland due from Europe Apr. 14.
Shinyo Maru due from Japan Apr. 17.
Shirala due from Japan Apr. 27.
Siberia Maru due from Shanghai Apr. 12.
Sphinx due from Europe Apr. 21.
Suwa Maru due from Singapore Apr. 13.
Takliwa arrived from Singapore Apr. 7.
Takuta Maru due from Japan Apr. 11.
Talma due from Japan Apr. 16.
Tantalus due from Europe Apr. 13.
Tatsuta Maru due from Manila Apr. 11.
Tilawa due from Calcutta Apr. 27.
Tjibadak due from Shanghai Apr. 13.
Tjikarang due from Java Apr. 30.
Tjikembang due from Amoy Apr. 20.
Tjileboet due from Java Apr. 26.
Tjisaroea due from Java Apr. 12.
Tjisondari due from Java Apr. 16.
Tsuyama Maru due from Japan Apr. 30.
Tyndarens due from Europe May 9.
Viminale due from Europe Apr. 30.
Wakasa Maru due from Singapore Apr. 17.

A NEW ARRIVAL.

A new arrival in port is the s.s. Kai Tangata, owned by Messrs. Williamson & Co., P. & O. Building, which came into port at 6 p.m. on Sunday from Wellington and Samarinda.

She carried 2,477 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and has a crew of six Europeans and 16 Asiatics, with Capt. Wilkins in command. Registered in Dunedin, the Kai Tangata has a registered tonnage of 1,319 tons.

The master reports fair weather throughout the voyage.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following vessels were in Harbour yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kowloon: President Grant, Genoa Maru, Empress of Russia, Kasado Maru.

Docks:—Kowloon: Ekstrand, Tin How, Hubro, Venezia, Prosper, An Lee, Princessa; Taikoo: Yuet On, Daviken, Sunning, Charles Hardouin, Paul Beau, Kaimiloa.

Buoys:—A1 Chinese Prince, A3 Tjisalak, A4 Van Heutsz, A6 Havre Maru, B7 Hang Sang, B11 Kingyuan, B12 Chin Hua, B13 Hupeh, C15 New Mathilde, C17 Prominent, C19 Limchow, B24 Hong Peng, C33 Chip Shing, B34 Kalgan, C35 Sungshan Maru, B36 Sun Kong, C37 Waishing, B38 Yuan Lee, C40 Nitaga Maru, C41 Changchow, C42 Tonkin, C43 Clara Jebsen, C44 Hiram, B51 Storviken, B55 Tonjer.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—

Basin.—Tamar, Moorhen, Seamew.

North Arm.—Hermes.

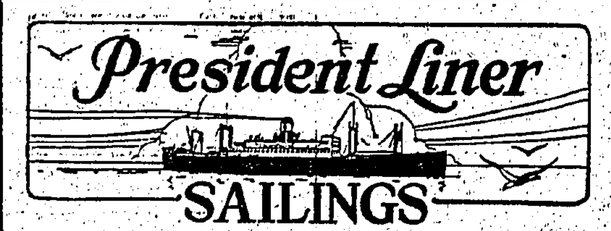
In Dock.—Somme.

No. 4 Buoy.—Sandwich.

No. 8 Buoy.—Herald.

No. 12 Buoy.—Bridgewater.

Foreign Men of War.—Portuguese cruiser Adamastor, French gunboat Vigilante, Italian gunboat Sebastiano Caboto, Chinese gunboat Kien Yu, U.S.S. Black Hawk, Parrott, Edsall, Simpson, MacLeish, Mindanao.



SAILINGS

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles — The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu — Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays	To Seattle and Victoria — The Short, Straight Route to America — Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
Pres. Lincoln ...Tues., Apr. 22	Pres. Grant....Tues., Apr. 15, 9 a.m.
Pres. Madison ..Tues., May 6	Pres. Cleveland.....Tues., Apr. 29
Pres. Jackson...Tues., May 20	Pres. Pierce.....Tues., May 13

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Garfield...Sun., Apr. 20, 8 a.m. Pres. Adams ...Sun., May 18, 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk .....Sun., May 4, 8 a.m. Pres. Harrison ..Sun., June 1, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Lincoln ..Apr. 12, 6 p.m. Pres. Madison..Apr. 26, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland..Apr. 22, 6 p.m. Pres. Pierce.....May 6, 6 p.m.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE
AND
AMERICAN MAIL LINE

CANTON BRANCH.—4, Sha Kee Street.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "MEISSONIER" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th April, 1930, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 15th April, 1930, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 9th Apr., 1930. [9279

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "ANGERS."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH APRIL, 1930.

FROM MARSEILLES, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned before Thursday, the 17th April, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 14th April, 1930.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

Hong Kong, 8th Apr., 1930. [9275

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "KHYBER."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 5TH APRIL, 1930.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 25th April, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th Apr., 1930. [9286

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "DERFFLINGER" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

Consignees are further notified that the Steamer "DERFFLINGER" has taken at BREMEN Through Cargo for HONG KONG ex S.S. "ELECTRA" from GOTHENBURG.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of April, 1930, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Anderson & Asia, at 10 a.m., on the 11th of April, 1930.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Hong Kong, 5th Apr., 1930. [9288

CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Amoy & Shanghai	"TAIYUAN"	On 9th Apr.,	5 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"KANGHOW."	On 10th Apr.,	11 a.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	"CHEKIANG"	On 11th Apr.,	10 a.m.
Foochow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"HUICHOW"	On 12th Apr.,	11 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"ANKING"	On 13th Apr.,	Daylight.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SUIYANG"	On 13th Apr.,	10 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KALGAN"	On 13th Apr.,	1 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Apr.,	10 a.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	"SUNNING"	On 16th Apr.,	10 a.m.
Amoy & Shanghai	"TSINAN"	On 17th Apr.,	5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SINKIANG"	On 20th Apr.,	10 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SZECHUEN"	On 22nd Apr.,	10 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"CHUSAN"	On 24th Apr.,	11 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 25th Apr.,	11 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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Steamer	Due Hong Kong	Due to Sail
CHANGTE	11th April	18th April
TAIPING	13th May	20th May
CHANGTE	10th June	17th June
TAIPING	11th July	18th July

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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

on or about

16th APRIL

For

PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

Other Sailings:—	Shanghai, etc.	Continent etc.
M.S. "Malaya" ...	10th April	20th May
M.S. "Danmark" ...	1st May	11th June
M.S. "Panama" ...	1st June	10th July
M.S. "Java" ...	1st July	10th Aug.
M.S. "Asia" ...	1st August	10th Sept.

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D'ARTAGNAN	... 22nd Apr.
ANGERS ...	... 6th May
SPHINX ...	... 20th May
G. METZINGER	... 3rd June
ANDRE LEBON	... 17th June
PORTHOS ...	... 1st July
CHENONCEAUX	... 15th July
ATHOS II ...	... 29th July

To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

SPHINX ...	... 22nd Apr.
G. METZINGER	... 6th May
ANDRE LEBON	... 20th May
PORTHOS ...	... 3rd June
CHENONCEAUX	... 17th June
ATHOS II ...	... 1st July
D'ARTAGNAN	... 15th July
ANGERS ...	... 29th July

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Telephones: C. 651 and 740. 3, Queen's Buildings. [3

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Station	April 7, 1930. Hong Kong Sunrise Time,	Barometer at Sea Level Inches	Barometer at Sea Level Millrs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force (Beaufort)	Weather (Direction)	April 8, 1930. Hong Kong Sunrise Time,	Barometer at Sea Level Inches	Barometer at Sea Level Millrs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force (Beaufort)	Weather (Beaufort)
Wladivostock	12	30.06	763.4	44	...	NE	4	b	6	29.99	761.7	36	...	SE	2	b
Nemuro	11	29.74	755.5	...	...	SW	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	"	29.76	756.0	...	...	SSE	1	...	"	29.96	763.5	...	...	.....	0	...
Tokio	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	S	2	...	"	30.02	762.5	...	...	NNE	1	...
Kochi	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	...	0	...	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	...	0	...
Nagasaki	"	30.00	762.0	...	...	SW	1	...	"	29.96	761.0	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	"	29.98	761.5	...	...	WSW	1	...	"	29.98	761.5	...	...	NW	1	...
Oshima	"	29.98	761.5	...	...	NNE	1	...	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	SSE	1	...
Naha	"	30.00	762.0	...	...	SE	1	...	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	SSE	1	...
Ishigakijima	"	29.98	761.5	...	...	S	1	...	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	SSE	2	...
Bonin Island	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	SSW	1	...	"	29.96	761.0	...	...	SSW	1	...
Chefoo	15	30.04	763.0	46	69	NE	1	o	6	29.92	759.9	44	92	...	0	b
Shanghai	14	29.97	761.1	59	87	E	2	o	"	29.73	755.1	59	98	SSE	2	r
Gutzlaff	"	30.00	762.0	56	94	SE	4	of	"	29.81	757.2	56	100	SSE	6	rf
Sharp Peak	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	29.84	757.8	61	100	SSE	2	rf
Amoy	"	29.94	760.5	73	67	E	1	b	6	29.88	758.9	64	93	...	0	of
Swatow	"	29.90	759.4	69	91	SSE	4	o	"	29.86	758.4	67	95	SSE	2	o
Taiheku	11	29.86	758.4	72	77	ESE	1	o	5	29.81	757.2	68	95	ESE	1	b
Taichu	"	29.95	760.8	81	69	NW	2	b	"	29.89	759.3	66	94	...	0	b
Tainan	"	29.95	760.8	82	...	NNW	2	b	"	29.91	759.6	68	...	...	0	o
Koshun	"	29.94	760.5	86	...	NNW	2	b	"	29.88	759.0	70	...	...	0	b
Pescadores	"	29.93	760.2	86	...	ENE	4	b	"	29.88	759.0	73	...	...	0	b
Hong Kong	14	29.94	760.5	79	...	NNE	4	b	6	29.87	758.7	70	...	...	0	b
Gap Rock	"	29.89	759.2	70	89	E	2	o	"	29.85	758.1	69	99	ENE	1	of
Macao	"	29.89	759.2	...	...	ENE	4	ora	"	29.84	757.9	...	...	ENE	4	cm
Hoihow	"	29.86	758.4	72	92	ESE	2	o	"	29.82	757.5	70	100	SE	2	of
Pratas Island	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phulien	15	29.87	758.7	84	75	E	1	b	7	29.86	758.4	75	95	...	0	b
Tourane	"	29.80	756.9	79	90	SSE	4	of	"	29.78	756.3	70	94	NE	4	o
Cape St. James	"	29.75	755.7	82	...	SE	2	bf	"	29.78	756.3	73	...	S	2	b
Basco	14	29.84	757.8	86	...	SE	2	o	6	29.85	758.1	77	...	ENE	2	o
Aparri	"	29.85	758.1	82	77	SE	4	b	"	29.86	758.4	77	88	..	0	o
Tuguegarao	"	29.80	756.9	90	63	NE	4	b	"	29.86	758.4	75	88	S	2	b
Vigan	"	29.76	756.0	96	41	SSW	1	o	"	29.85	758.1	75	91	...	0	o
Manila	"	29.79	756.6	86	61	NNW	4	b	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	"	29.82	757.5	82	77	NNE	2	o	"	29.87	758.7	75	89	SE	1	o
Calboyog	"	29.81	757.2	86	78	ENE	4	b	"	29.87	758.7	79	91	NNE	1	b
Tacloban	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.78	756.3	72	96	N	2	b
Iloilo	"	29.79	756.6	90	60	N	4	b	"	29.89	759.3	77	86	NW	2	b
Cebu	"	29.76	756.0	93	53	ENE	4	o	"	29.85	758.1	79	89	N	4	b
Surigao	"	29.79	756.6	86	58	SW	4	o	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	...	29.79	756.6	86	75	N	2	b	5	29.86	758.4	75	94	...	0	o
Guam	12.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	30.79	756.6	...	...	E	4	b	5	29.84	757.8	...	...	E	4	o
Pelew	...	29.80	756.9	...	...	ENE	4	o	"	29.86	758.4	...	...	NE	2	o
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.81	757.2	90	53	SE	4	b	6	29.84	757.9	76	94	N	4	b

April 8d. 10h. 55m.—Depressions lie over S.W. China and to the west of Shanghai. Coastal fog.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·00 inch. Total since January 1, 11·71 inches, against an average of 7·28 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON APRIL 9.

District.	Forecast.
1.—Formosa Channel	Light, variable winds.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks	E. or variable winds, moderate; generally overcast.
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, April 8.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.94	29.84
Temperature	71	73	75
Humidity	87	74	87
Wind—			
Direction	E	E	E
Force	2	2	3
Weather	O	OF	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 7:71

Lowest open-air Temperature, 8:68

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 9 to 15, 1930.

Days of Week.	Date of Month.	High Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	9	m 8 8	4 6	m 1 4	1 0
		6 43 a	6 8	0 14 a	3 9
Thur.	10	m 8 18	4 8	m 1 46	1 0
		7 44 a	6 8	1 22 a	3 2
Fri.	11	m 8 40	5 2	m 2 24	1 2
		8 38 a	6 8	2 16 a	2 5
Sat.	12	m 9 4	5 6	m 2 58	1 5
		9 29 a	6 6	3 2 a	1 9
Sun.	13	m 9 29	6 0	m 3 29	1 9
		10 18 a	6 2	3 46 a	1 5
Mon.	14	m 9 54	6 4	m 3 58	2 2
		11 6 a	5 6	4 28 a	1 2
Tues.	15	m 10 19	6 6	m 4 25	2 6
		11 56 a	5 0	5 9 a	1 1

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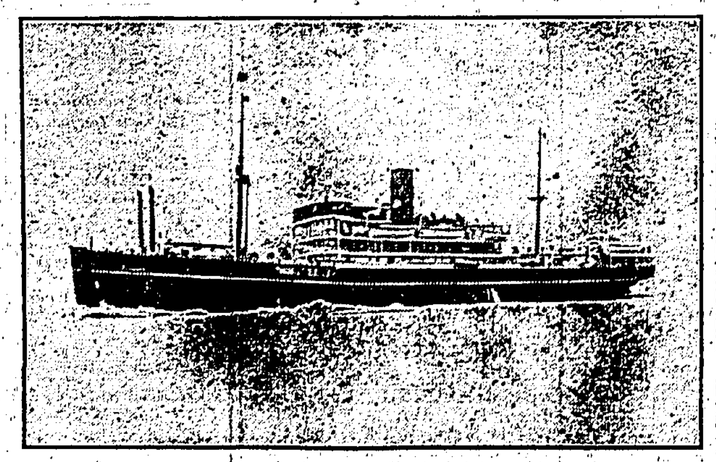

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INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	Steamship	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"YATSHING"	Sun., 13th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"KWONGSANG"	Wed., 16th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"OHAKSANG"	Sun., 20th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"KWAISANG"	Wed., 23rd Apr., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, S'HAI, MOJI & KOBE ...	"KUTSANG"	Sun., 20th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"SUISANG"	Fri., 25th Apr., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE ...	"YUENSANG"	Sun., 4th May, at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ...	"NAMSANG"	Fri., 25th Apr., at 3 p.m.
	"HOSANG"	Fri., 2nd May, at 3 p.m.
	"KUTSANG"	Wed., 7th May, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ...	"MAUSANG"	Fri., 18th Apr., at 3 p.m.
	"HINSANG"	Tues., 29th Apr., at Noon
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & FOOCHOW ...	"CHEONGSHING"	Fri., 18th Apr., at 7 a.m.
	"CHIPSHING"	Tues., 6th May, at 7 a.m.

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Steamship "GLENIFFER"	4th June

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Steamship "MEISSONIER"	9th April
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	25th April
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	9th May
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	23rd May
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	9th June

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AND TO EUROPE VIA AMERICA.

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Express Freight	S.S. "Chemnitz"	...	departure 24th Apr.
Pass.	S.S. "DERFFLINGER"		departure 3rd May
Freight	S.S. "Remscheid"	...	departure 9th May
Express Freight	S.S. "Issar"	...	departure 23rd May

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. China Japan (Passenger steamers (Freight steamers

Freight	S.S. "Issar"	...	due here 19th Apr.
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	...	due here 7th May
Freight	S.S. "Aller"	...	due here 17th May
Pass.	S.S. "COBLENZ"	...	due here 4th June

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AND RETURN

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HAIYANG	... ...	Friday,	the 11th Apr., at 2 p.m.
HAINING	... ...	Tuesday,	the 15th Apr., at 3 p.m.

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	Hong Kong Leave	S'hai. Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama. Leave	V'couver Arrive.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 9	Apr. 13	Apr. 15	Apr. 17	Apr. 26
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 30	May 3	May 6	May 8	May 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 15	May 18	May 20	May 22	May 30
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 12	June 21
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 3	July 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 10	July 13	July 15	July 17	July 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 23	July 26	July 29	June 31	Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 4	Sept. 7.	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 19
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 17
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Nov 1
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 14
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

(Regular Sailing Hour NOON).

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

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EASTER HOLIDAYS

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Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Apr. 16	Apr. 20	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 25	Apr. 27
May 7	May 9	EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 10	May 12

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TATSUTA MARU ... ... Monday, 14th April
SHINYO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 23rd April

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

SIBERIA MARU ... ... Saturday, 19th April

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

ATSUTA MARU ... ... Saturday, 19th April
KASHIMA MARU ... ... Saturday, 3rd May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... ... Wednesday, 23rd April
KAGA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 21st May

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU ... ... Friday, 11th April
† NAGANO MARU ... ... Monday, 14th April

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

HEIYO MARU ... ... Friday, 2nd May

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

HAKATA MARU ... ... Monday, 5th May

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

† LISBON MARU ... ... Wednesday, 16th April
† TSUYAMA MARU ... ... Thursday, 1st May

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles.

† LIMA MARU ... ... Monday, 14th April

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

† NAGATO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 15th April

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

† MOBIOKA MARU (Moji direct) ... Sunday, 13th April
SUWA MARU ... ... Monday, 14th April
† DAKAR MARU ... ... Wednesday, 16th April

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Shipping News

Daily Statement. Waterfront News. etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 13,300 TONS; THROUGH CARGO 15,200 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
British		
Chip Shing, Canton	—	135
New Mathilde, Pakhoi	510	—
Kanchow, Swatow	747	950
Kai Tangata, Samarinda	2,477	—
Liangchow, Canton	—	400
Nam Sang, Singapore	363	1,890
	— 4,097	— 3,375
American		
Pres. Grant, Shanghai	1,470	2,240
	— 1,470	— 2,240
Dutch		
Tjisalak, Keelung	—	340
	— —	— 340
French		
Limchow, Canton	—	136
	— —	— 136
Norwegian		
Hiram, Swatow	1,300	—
	— 1,300	— —
Japanese		
Genoa Maru, Sakito	1,139	5,089
Havre Maru, Keelung	606	219
Tone Maru, Miike	3,596	50
Sungshan Maru, Canton	—	192
Kasado Maru, Calcutta	1,019	3,639
	— 6,260	— 9,189
Chinese		
Sun Kong, K. C. Wan	230	—
	— 230	— —
Total	13,357	15,280

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	6	7
American	1	2
Dutch	1	0
French	1	0
Norwegian	1	0
Japanese	5	6
Chinese	2	2
Total	17	17

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

New Mathilde (Br.) Haiphong, Pakhoi	66
Nam Sang (Br.) Calcutta, Singapore	454
Pres. Grant (Am.) Los Angeles, Shanghai	389
Tjisalak (Dutch) Keelung, Amoy	482
Total	1,421

ARRIVALS.

April 7.

Genoa Maru, Japanese str., 6,784 tons, Capt. M. Mishima, from Sakito, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Kasado Maru, Japanese str., 3,562 tons, Capt. S. Hinokuma, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

New Mathilde, British str., 842 tons, Capt. E. G. Rapley, from Pakhoi, buoy No. C18.—Yick Tai & Co.

President Grant, American str., 14,119 tons, Capt. M. M. Jensen, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—American Mail Line.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,503 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Canton, buoy No. C35.—N.Y.K.

April 8.

Angers, French str., 5,388 tons, Capt. Praneyre, from Saigon, Kowloon Wharf.—M.M.

Athos II., French str., 8,947 tons, Capt. Vieg, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—M.M.

Chip Shing, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Canton, buoy No. C33.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Haldis, British str., 1,144 tons, Capt. C. Boyce, from Saigon, buoy No. C43.—Wo Fat Sing.

Huichow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. E. M. Gillie, from Swatow, buoy No. C16.—B. & S.

Kuramasan Maru, Japanese str., 1,133 tons, Capt. Y. Ando, from Samarinda, Yaumati.—M.B.K.

Limchow, French str., 1,591 tons, Capt. P. B. Morganti, from Canton, buoy No. C19.—Sing Kee.

Nisshin Maru No. 3, Japanese str., 1,661 tons, Capt. H. Komaru, from Keelung, Yaumati.—Y. Sato & Co.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

S.S. VENEZIA.

It is expected that the s.s. Venezia will leave Kowloon Docks and resume her service to Hong Kong in a few days. The ship has had serious engine trouble, about which there have been many rumours.

CLEARANCES

April 8.

Angers, for Shanghai.
Athos II., for Saigon.
Chip Shing, for Swatow.
Emp. of Russia, for Shanghai.
Genoa Maru, for Singapore.
Hai Ching, for Swatow.
Hang Sang, for Swatow.
Kaitangata Maru, for Whampoa.
Kasado Maru, for Moji.
Kuramasan Maru, for Canton.
Limchow, for Hoihow.
Niitaga Maru, for Saigon.
Pres. Grant, for Manila.
Ryujin Maru, for Canton.
Sungshan Maru, for Swatow.
Sunkong, for K. C. Wan.
Tonjer, for Canton.
Trentbank, for Iloilo.

Ryujin Maru, Japanese str., 902 tons, Capt. I. Jamasaki, from Keelung, buoy No. C49.—M.B.K.

Sunkong, Chinese, str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, buoy No. B36.—Kwong Lee & Co.

Trentbank, British str., 3,025 tons, Capt. Porter, from Dairen, buoy No. A5.—Bank Line.

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"CITY OF PEKIN" ... ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... ... 9th May

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE..... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

"CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... ... 15th May

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Apr., Noon	Marseilles and London.
*"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	23rd Apr.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	26th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'werp
*"NAGPORE"	5,283	17th May [Mars.,	L'don., Hull, H'bg., R'dm. & A'werp
"MANTUA"	10,946	24th May	Bombay, Mars. & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	31st May [Mars.,	L'don., Hull, H'bg., R'dm. & A'werp,
"KHIVA"	9,135	7th June	Marseilles, London & Hull.
"RANPURA"	16,601	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*"LAHORE"	5,304	28th June [Mars.,	L'don., Hull, H'bg., R'dm. & A'werp.
"KARMALA"	9,128	5th July	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,954	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*"JEYPORE"	5,318	26th July [Mars.,	L'don, Hull, H'bg., R'dm. & A'werp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Aug.	Marseilles & London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	13th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	27th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,980	11th Oct.	Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

*"TALMA"	10,000	15th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SHIRALA"	7,841	28th Apr.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	9th May	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	23rd May	do.
*"TAKADA"	9,649	3rd June	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	13th June	do.

* Calls Rangoon.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"NELLORE"	6,853	2nd May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
"TANDA"	6,956	—	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th July	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

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The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KASHGAR"	9,005	11th Apr., Noon	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*"BELTANA"	—	13th Apr., D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
*"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	14th Apr., 4 p.m.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	17th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Apr.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	2nd May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KHIVA"	9,135	9th May	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*"LAHORE"	5,304	10th May	do.
"RANPURA"	16,601	23rd May	S'hai., Kobe and Yokohama.
*"JEYPORE"	5,318	1st June	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	6th June	do.
*"MOREA"	10,954	20th June	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th July	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	1st Aug.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe, & Yokohama
"MANTUA"	10,946	15th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	29th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Sept.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,954	10th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	24th Oct.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,519	7th Nov.	S'hai., Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Nov.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BANCHI"	16,550	5th Dec.	S'hai., Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	20th Dec.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

* Cargo only. † Not carrying Passengers.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

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News of Inward and Outward Mails will be found on page 11.

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"OANFA" 16th Apr., Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"IDOMENEUS" 20th May., Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE (via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"IXION" 19th Apr., Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAREUS" 10th May, Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

INWARD SERVICE.

	Due	For
"TANTALUS"	13th Apr.,	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"ADRASTUS"	14th Apr.,	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"CYCLOPS"	15th Apr.,	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

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Foochow	Manila	Sungei
Haiphong	Muar (Johore)	Patani
Hamburg	Mukden	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Hongkew	Yokohama	
Iloilo		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 1st April, 1930. [26

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 15th March, 1930. [2

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P. M. ELBERG,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 27th May, 1929. [34

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30

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A. ROLLIN,
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Hong Kong, 1st July, 1929.

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Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Rest ...£1,612,047

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Hong Kong		Simla
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Kandy		

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C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central.
Hong Kong, 1st Oct., 1929. [29

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Reserve Fund Frs.102,000,000.00

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A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [32

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Hamburg	Nagoya	Singapore
Hankow	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Harbin	New York	Sydney
Hong Kong	Osaka	Tientsin
Honolulu	Peping	Tokyo
Buenos Ayres	Rio de Janeiro	Tsinanfu
		Tsingtao

(Temporarily closed).
Vladivostock (Temporarily closed).
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, March 10, 1930. [35

AGENCIES.

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April 8, 1930.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer...	1/6
Bank Bills, on demand	1/6 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/6 3/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/7
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/7⅛
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	93⅛
Credits, 4 months' sight	100⅞
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	30⅜
Credits, at 60 d/s.	38⅛
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer Bank Bills, on demand	101
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer Bank Bills, on demand	101
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	78⅛
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	73⅛
ON MANILA.—On demand...	76⅛
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	65
BATAVIA.—On demand...	91
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	nom.
ON SANGON.—On demand...	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	124⅛
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	12.80
GOLD LEAF, 10 fine, per tael	—
BAR SILVER, per oz.	19⅜

American Express Travelers Cheques

Definition of TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
"The system of Travellers' Cheques was originated in 1891 by the American Express Company with the object of creating a form of travel currency which would give the holder the security of a letter of credit and at the same time the convenience of local currency. The Company registered the cheques under the trade name of 'AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES' the word 'Travellers' being spelled with one "l". The advantage of the Cheques was so apparent that other banking institutions adopted the system."
Quoted from Pitman's Dictionary of Banking by Wm. Thomson.

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